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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 147 No. 2 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — January 8, 1945

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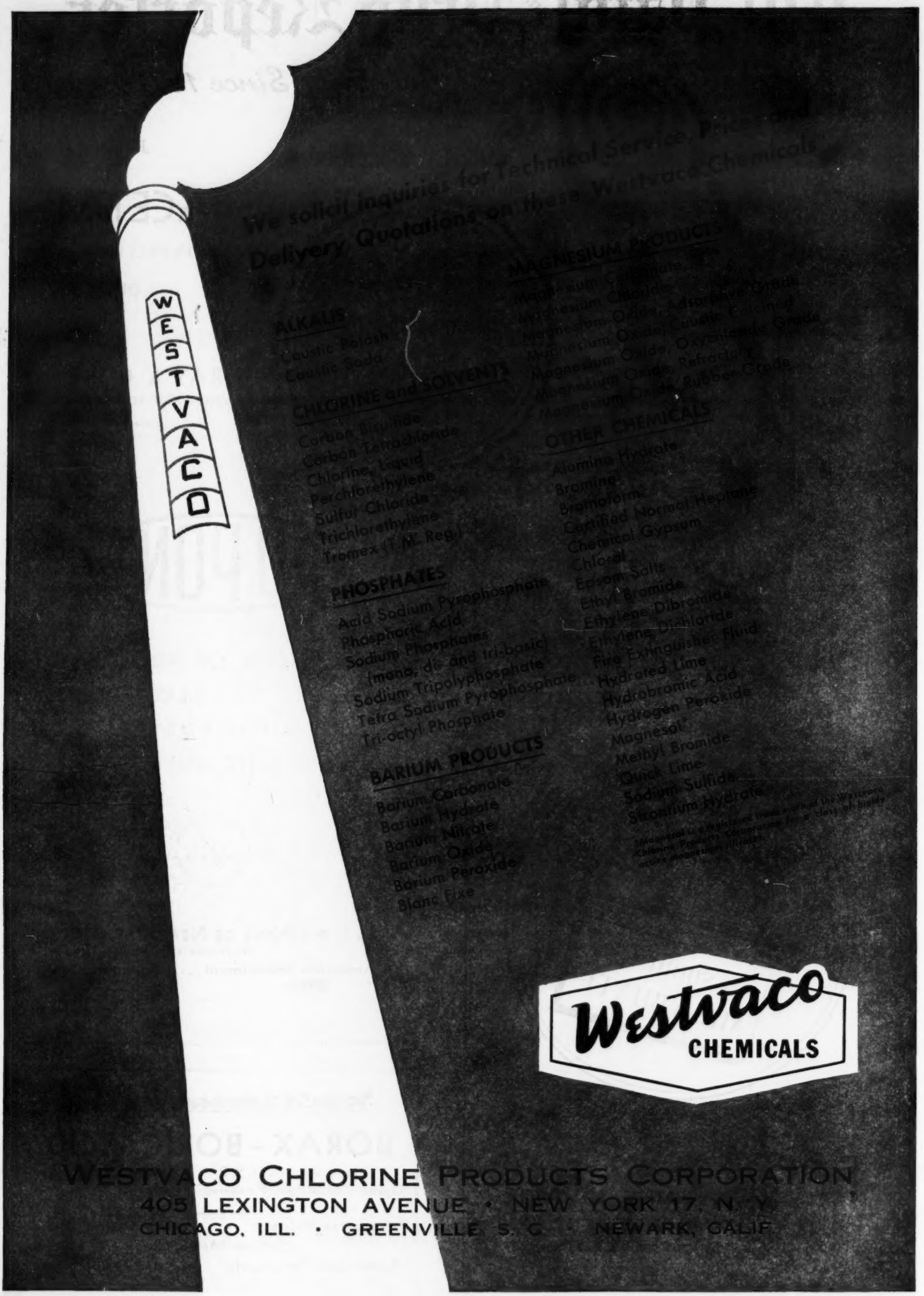
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Lemongrass Plants Bought for Russia

OPD Washington Bureau

Purchase of 1,000 lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) plants by the War Food Administration from the Royal Palm Nurseries at Bradenton, Fla., has been announced by the agency. The purchase was made at the request of the Russian government, but officials here have no exact knowledge of the use to which the plants will be put.

Officials "thought" that it was the intention of the Russians to try to grow the plants in Russia, probably in an effort to become self-sufficient in their requirements for lemongrass oil. Experts in the Bureau of Plant Industry doubted that this could be done, because of climatic conditions in Russia. It was pointed out that lemongrass is a tropical plant that can be cultivated only in areas unaffected by frost. While it can be grown in nurseries under glass in the warmer areas of southern Russia, they were skeptical of the commercial value of such an undertaking.

One of the largest commercial producers of lemongrass in this country is the United States Sugar Corporation which entered into production of the plant several years ago and now has several thousand acres under cultivation at Clewiston, Fla. The corporation entered into the growing of the grass and the production of lemongrass oil as one solution for a labor problem resulting from its operations in the production of sugarcane. It is understood that the corporation pays its workers on an annual basis, but the harvesting of sugarcane and the production of the sugar requires only eight or nine months' labor, and in order to retain the workers during the period of inactivity in the cane fields and sugar mills, the growing of lemongrass was started.

Machinery has been developed by the corporation, it is said, materially cutting down the cost of cultivation and harvesting of the grass and the distillation operations have been so

—Continued on page 64

Maj. Prentiss Returns To Civilian Life

Major Richard J. Prentiss, United States Army Medical Corps, and in civilian life president of R. J. Prentiss & Co., botanical drugs, chemicals and insecticides, New York, has been retired to the medical corps reserve, subject to call until six months after the present emergency, unless otherwise terminated. He has resumed direction of the company's affairs.

Major Prentiss was inducted into the army on November 30, 1942, and assigned to the St. Louis Medical Department, Procurement Division. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Office of the Surgeon General where he was assigned to duty as a trouble shooter, and, as he describes it, "caught foul balls." He received his majority on January 29, 1944.

Soon after his retirement from active service, Major Prentiss received a letter from Major General Normal T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States, thanking Major Prentiss for the excellent performance of his duty as a member of the armed forces assigned to the Medical Department. He expressed the opinion that duty so well performed had boosted the morale of the department personnel throughout the world to an inestimable degree.

Hindle Made President Of Standard Synthetics

John Leslie Hindle has been made president of Standard Snythetics, Inc., New York. Standard Synthetics is a distiller of essential oils and manufacturer of aromatics. He succeeds Edward Remus, who resigned recently to form Edward Remus & Co., New York.

Retires from Shell

Daniel Pyzel has retired as vice-president in charge of research and as a director of the Shell Union Oil Corporation. Mr. Pyzel has been identified with the oil industry for forty-seven years.

French Essential Oils Exporting Uncertain

OPD Washington Bureau

Preliminary advices received by the Department of Commerce from Leslie A. Barber, its representative in France now surveying the essential oils industry, indicate that the ability of the French to export these oils in prewar volume to the United States is very uncertain and varies widely with respect to specific commodities.

Mr. Barber reports that the French firms, which are branches of Grasse interests, the principal brokers handling essential oils and the largest producers of French perfumes, hav-

—Continued on page 64

E.L. Davis Chairman Of FTC for 1945

OPD Washington Bureau

Ewin L. Davis, of Tennessee, became chairman of the Federal Trade Commission January 1, to serve during the calendar year 1945. He succeeded Commissioner Robert E. Freer, of Ohio, who has been chairman during 1944. The chairmanship of the commission rotates annually among its members. Commissioner Davis previously served as chairman during 1935 and 1940. He was appointed to the commission as a Democratic member, by President Roosevelt, May 23, 1933, and was reappointed July 14, 1939, for the seven-year term authorized by statute.

Medical Care Program Laid Before Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A comprehensive health and medical facilities program, to be planned now and undertaken as soon as materials and labor become available, was laid before the new Congress by the senate subcommittee on wartime health and education January 4.

In a report on studies of the nation's health, undertaken by the committee during the past year, emphasis was placed upon the heavy losses in manpower, both for the armed services and for industry, resulting from defects, injuries, and illnesses which could be prevented or corrected if adequate medical care were available to the whole population.

The achievements of medicine are stressed in the report, but attention is called to the need for more and better distributed medical facilities and services in order that all people may benefit from modern medical knowledge. Health centers in every community, bringing preventive, diagnostic, and curative medical services within easy reach of every group, wherever located, are proposed by the report as the first step toward solution of the health problem.

Coordinated Functioning

The plan outlined is for every State or major medical service area to have a functionally co-ordinated network of medical facilities including "outpost" health centers in sparsely populated areas, rural hospitals and district hospitals as intermediate institutions, and finally, serving as the hub of the network, a large base hospital comparable to the best present-day metropolitan medical centers. Inclusion of existing public and private hospitals in the proposed State or regional networks is advocated. Federal grants-in-aid are recommended to assist in construction of new facilities where needed.

Although the report makes no specific recommendations in regard to health insurance, the main feature of the much-debated Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, it states the conclusion of the subcommittee that the pay-as-you-go method of meeting medical bills is unsatisfactory for most people. The report declares that "remedial action is overdue and should not be long delayed," and advocates "some form of group financing." Voluntary prepayment, compulsory insurance, tax-supported medicine, or a combination of these methods, are cited as possible alternatives.

Other recommendations include further development of community mental hygiene clinics to serve all groups, including veterans; improvement of school health programs to insure adequate treatment of defects found in childhood; increased opportunities for professional study of medicine, particularly for women and members of minorities; and a postwar public health construction and improvement program to provide sewerage, water, sanitation, and milk pasteurization facilities, especially in rural areas.

For Local Control

With respect to Federal, State, and local co-operation in planning and financing the network of medical facilities, the report suggests:—

In order to permit local initiative and control, State programs should be drawn

—Continued on page 55

McK.&R. Establishes Farm Chemicals Dept.

In recognition of the growing emphasis on specific remedies for animal and plant diseases, McKesson

Dr. Walter C. Butler

& Robbins, Inc., has created a new Department of Animal Remedies and Agricultural Chemicals, according to William J. Murray, jr., who has announced the appointment of Dr.

—Continued on page 55

Alcoa Antitrust Hearing Opened

Arguments for and against a lower court decision which ruled that the Aluminum Company of America was not a monopoly and had never violated provisions of the antitrust act opened last week before three judges of the United States Court of Appeals in New York, empowered by Congress to act as a special United States Supreme Court panel.

China's Foreign Trade

By Chia-chu Chang*

China's export of oils, seeds, fats and wax before the war constituted one-fifth of her total export trade, excluding the soy in Manchuria and essential oils in China proper.

Tung oil production, on account of the low price maintained by the monopoly and government interference, has been reduced by one-quarter since the war. Trees have been replaced by growing corn, as prices for food crops have gone up several hundred times, while tung oil has increased less than a hundred times.

However, rapeseed oil and teaseed oil production has been greatly increased, because of their food value and their utilization in the manufacture of lubricating and diesel oils. Peanut and sesame oils, largely grown in North China, are high-class edible oils and the demand for them far exceeds the supply. The demand for vegetable tallow, by domestic soap and candle manufacturers, has been great. This is also true of stillingia oil, a drying oil derived from vegetable tallow seeds.

Free China is not an important cotton producing area. Furthermore, because of the lack of hydraulic presses, cottonseed oil is produced by wooden wedge presses in small quantities only.

Tung oil has been used for manufacturing gasoline, kerosene and diesel oils in China since the Pearl Harbor incident. Tung oil-gasoline has about 82 percent of the efficiency of the American mineral product. On account of the labor shortage and gov-

—Continued on page 50

* Mr. Chang arrived in the United States over a month ago, as a member of the Chinese delegation to the International Business Conference in Rye, N. Y. Mr. Chang is president of the China Vegetable Oil Corporation, exporter of various oils of vegetable origin and manufacturing products in the field of oil utilization, such as paint, soap, rosin, turpentine, printing ink, lubricating oil substitutes. Mr. Chang is also chairman of the Cathay Paint Pigment Corporation.

Medical Care Study Goes On in N.Y. State

Albany, Jan. 3, 1945

Progress in the legislative study of medical care, while gratifying to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of the State of New York, apparently has not reached a stage that justifies the governor in asking for enabling legislation. With reference to this matter, the governor, in his message to the legislature, said:—

The commission on medical care created by your honorable bodies last year has made substantial progress in its effort to produce a workable plan for broadening the availability of medical services and hospitals, while at the same time preserving the integrity and freedom of the medical profession. I have every reason to believe that by the next session of the legislature, it will bring forward a progressive and sound program for the benefit of the people of the entire State. To this end the commission should be continued.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 5, 1945	Dec. 29, 1944	Jan. 7, 1944
132.5	132.6	138.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was no noticeable new-year spurt of buying activity in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week; but price views of sellers were shifted in a number of instances. Numerically the resulting changes were ahead on the upward side; but the reductions aggregated more in value; and the general average was slightly depressed.

Notable new angles were presented by the reductions in bromine, bromides, and pyridin. Contract commitments were said to show a similar trend in some other quarters long undisturbed.

Packaging and other handling operations were being diminishingly manned. Here and there production was being slowed by the tightening drag of men for the needs of war. Similar influences in consuming industries tended to balance the effects.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 293, opening January 15.

Aluminum, Granular: — 33,000 pounds, Chemical Warfare Service, New York; DSR-27, opening January 15.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Deputy Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Los Angeles; invitation 45-271, opening January 15.

Ethyl Alcohol:—7,200 bottles, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington (25); invitation 38-28889, opening January 11.

Insecticide, Household: — 110 gallons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bath, N. Y.; invitation 45-107, opening January 10.

Lamp Black:—4,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening January 10.

Margarin, Colored:—15,000,000 pounds, Chief, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-336, opening January 12.

Mildew Inhibitor:—55 gallons, Chemical Warfare Service, New York; DSR-28, opening January 16.

Naphtha VM & P:—2,800 gallons, Chemical Warfare Service, New York; DSR-28A, opening January 16.

Salt:—199,400 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-333, opening January 10.

Soda Hyposulphite:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 276, opening January 15.

Wax, Liquid:—4,500 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 1418, opening January 10.

Buyer's 'Booking' Price Plan Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

E. J. Brach & Sons, candy manufacturer, Chicago, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from violation of the Robinson-Patman act by knowingly inducing and receiving favorable discrimination in price on its purchases of glucose. The respondent corporation's aggregate yearly purchases from glucose manufacturers amount is said to approximate 30,000,000 pounds, or about 315 tank carloads.

The respondent is ordered to cease and desist from the following practices:—

Knowingly purchasing from any seller at prices lower than those concurrently charged by such seller to the trade generally, including the respondent's competitors; making deductions from the invoice price of any seller for the purpose of reducing such price on the basis of a discriminatory price actually being received or falsely represented as being received from another seller, when the invoice price from which deduction is made is known to be that concurrently charged by the seller to the trade generally, including the respondent's competitors; and inducing the sale by or purchasing from any seller at prices known to be less than those concurrently charged by such seller to the trade generally, including competitors of the respondent, through excess "bookings" or other manipulation of the "booking" privilege.

Obituaries

Thomas W. Bacchus

Thomas W. Bacchus, who retired as vice-president and a member of the directorate of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, in 1941, after having been affiliated with the company since its formation in 1913, died December 30. He was eighty-two years of age.

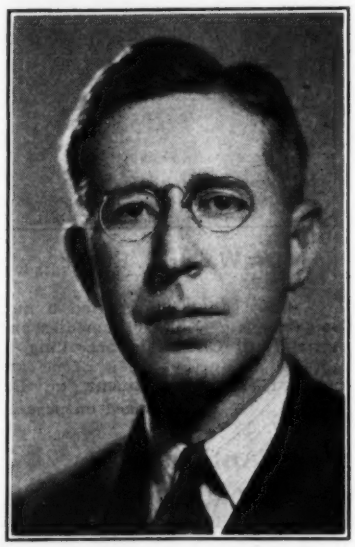
Born in Sandbach, England, in 1862, Mr. Bacchus received his education there. He joined the Hercules Powder Company as a salesman in 1893 and was made manager of the Hercules Torpedo Company in 1895. He was named vice-president of the Great Northern Manufacturing & Supply Company in 1899, remaining in that capacity until 1902, when he was named superintendent of the Repauno works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., retaining that post until 1912, when he was named superintendent of the high explosives department. He continued that post until 1913, the year in which Hercules Powder Company was organized, following the dissolution of the duPont powder trust, when he became vice-president of the Hercules company. Mr. Bacchus, for whom the company's plant in Bacchus, Utah, was named, is credited with inventing a gelatin dynamite machine.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Kenneth J. Howe

Kenneth J. Howe, vice-president and secretary of Thibaut & Walker Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Long Island City, died in a hospital in New York, January 1. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mr. Howe graduated from Williams College in 1909, the year in which he



Kenneth J. Howe

joined the Howe Varnish Company, formed by his father in the preceding year. He continued as president of the Howe firm until 1920 when he joined the Thibault & Walker Company as vice-president as a result of the consolidation of the Howe Varnish Company with the Thibaut & Walker firm. He participated in 1921 in the formation of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs and served as president of the federation in 1924.

Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

Arthur E. Howe

Arthur E. Howe, Philadelphia district sales manager of the ammonia department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died December 11. He was fifty-nine years of age.

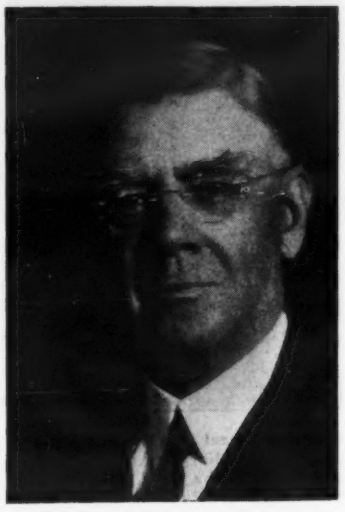
Born in North Turner, Maine, Mr. Howe graduated from New York University with a B.S. degree in 1906. In 1911 he became Eastern sales manager for the National Ammonia Company with headquarters in Philadelphia. When that concern became part of the duPont company in 1928 Mr. Howe assumed the position he held at the time of his death.

Surviving are two sons.

Edward D. Kingsley

Edward Dickinson Kingsley, chairman of the board of the Niagara Alkali Company, New York, died January 1. He was eighty-four years of age.

In 1907 Mr. Kingsley organized the Electro Bleaching Gas Company for the manufacture and distribution of



Edward D. Kingsley

liquid chlorine, which was a new product in this country at the time. In 1915 Mr. Kingsley acquired control of the Niagara Alkali Company, manufacturer of a variety of heavy chemicals, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Later he added the Pacific Lime Company, Ltd., of Canada; the Kingsley Navigation Company, Ltd., of Canada, and the Kingsley Navigation Company of California. Of all the four companies last mentioned he was president until 1941.

Surviving is a wife.

Clarence H. Lieb

Clarence H. Lieb, president of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, Venezuelan affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died in Palm Beach, Fla., December 30. He was fifty years of age.

Mr. Lieb had been with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliates since 1917, the year after his graduation from Pennsylvania State College, when he joined the Carter Oil Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, as a draftsman and engineer. Two years later he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, as construction supervisor for Compania Transcontinental de Petroleo, and in 1926 he became its president and general manager.

In 1928 he became vice-president of Creole Petroleum Corp., and also of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela, making his headquarters in Caripito, Venezuela. In 1932 he was named president of the Carter Oil Company, with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. He was chairman of the producing subcommittee of the Caribbean Area Petroleum Committee of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Surviving are his wife, a son and foster son.

Nelson K. Moody

Nelson K. Moody, president of the Sinclair Prairie Oil Marketing Company and the Prairie Crude Oil Purchasing Company, died in Tulsa, Okla., December 30. He was sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Moody was a native of Titusville, Pa., and graduated from Cornell University in 1899, the year in which he joined the Carter Oil Company of West Virginia. He joined the Prairie Oil & Gas Company in 1910, after being manager of the Romano-Americano Company, Bucharest, Rumania.

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Oils Offered by WFA

The following items are being offered on a bid basis, offers to be received by the Sales Division of the Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., not later than January 15:—

Pine tar, commercial, 636 one-gallon cans, San Francisco Medical Depot.

Pine tar oil, 1,050 one-gallon cans, Binghamton Medical Depot, Binghamton, N. Y.

Tar oil, rectified, 450 one-pound bottles, Binghamton Medical Depot, Binghamton, N. Y.; 478 one-pound bottles, Savannah ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Wormseed oil, American, 750 boxes, 100 capsules per box, Binghamton Medical Depot, Binghamton, N. Y.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The independent oil producers have found a novel way of getting around the OPA objections to dealing with trade associations and having their interests before the agency taken care of by their association spokesman. The way it is done, and apparently with the okay of OPA, is to grant power of attorney to the association's general counsel and he then is regarded as the representative of the individual concerns, rather than a representative of the association.

The industry adopted this course in order to be able to present to OPA demands for an increase of 75 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil. A petition for the increase is to be presented to the agency by Russel Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, just as soon as he gets enough of the proxies back from the producers giving him power of attorney to act in their behalf.

In spite of all this effort, it still seems most unlikely that OPA is going to grant any increase in the price of crude oil. It maintains that all the producers, except possibly those marginal producers in high-cost fields, are operating in the black and need no increase. The marginal producers are to be taken out of the red also under a subsidy scheme in the making, so that nobody in the industry will have any cause to complain that he can't make a profit from present-day business.

Revenue Tax Time

Taxpayers are under warning from the Bureau of Internal Revenue that January 15 is the last day for filing original or amended 1944 declarations of estimated tax and for paying installments of estimated tax for the calendar year 1944. The date was originally scheduled for December 15, but was changed by the tax law passed last year.

All persons who underestimated their tax by more than 20 percent when they filed their 1944 declarations last April should file amended declarations before January 15 to avoid the penalty, and all installments on 1944 declarations, whether original or amended, should be paid up in full by that date.

The new act also made it possible for taxpayers to combine these duties with the filing and payment upon their annual income tax returns. If an individual files his annual return and pays the tax due upon it by January 15, he need not file a declaration or amended declaration or make a payment of estimated tax for 1944 at that time. Otherwise, March 15 is still the deadline for filing annual returns for 1944 and declarations of estimated tax for 1945.

Chemicals Bureau to Move

The WPB Chemicals Bureau may soon be on the move again. The expanding activities of the Veterans Bureau is causing that agency to outgrow its present quarters, and officials have been turning greedy eyes on "Tempo S," where the chemicals bureau has been lodged for the past two years.

The new address of the chemicals bureau probably will be "Tempo E," across the street from its present location. Although that building doesn't provide as much floor space as "Tempo S," it is large enough to accommodate the bureau, the size of which has been reduced 50 percent in the last year to about 325 workers.

War-Winning Ways

January 1 was the start of the 160th week of the war, and the longer it lasts, the more pressing becomes the need for action and cooperation on the homefront to bring about its speedy termination. Here are a few reminders of things that can be done to this end:—(1) Fill 5,500 jobs for men and women making cotton duck which is so critically needed by our armed forces; (2) destroy all invalidated food ration stamps—their use is a violation of rationing regulations; (3) donate 100,000 books to the American Merchant Marine Library—they provide relief from "torpedo tension" and "convoy fatigue"; (4) volunteer as a price panel assistant—50,000 workers are needed immediately to help prevent inflation and help hold prices down; and (5) by all means stick to your warjob to speed and maintain a steady flow of supplies to our men on the fighting fronts.

Branch Plants in Europe

The problem of physical destruction is perhaps the least serious that American owners of European branch plants have to meet, in the opinion of Louis Domeratzky of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in planning the future of their foreign investments. Far more serious will be the decision whether present and future economic and political conditions warrant the reconstruction of a branch plant in any given area, or whether a change of setup is indicated.

Among the political problems that may have to be faced are possible revolutionary disturbances and such changes in economic policy as nationalization of industries and extension of government control. Also there is the question whether in some countries loss of goodwill and prestige has not affected the situation; for instance, a branch plant in Germany may not be an acceptable supplier for customers in Holland and Belgium.

Much diplomacy may have to be exercised in making decisions on some areas, for it is possible that the smaller countries may be resentful of any proposal to close down a branch plant formerly operating in their territory. Dr. Domeratzky urges long-range judgment in meeting the problems because many adverse economic factors developed by the last war were never fully recognized until some years after the armistice.

Wage Minimum Boost

Among other things to look for in the new year will be a big drive from the organized labor forces and the progressive element in Congress and the administration for a substantial increase in the minimum wages paid to workers under the fair labor standards act. Bills dropped into the congressional hopper during the closing days of the last session will be introduced again in the new Congress and a real effort made for their enactment.

The aim is for a floor on wages of around 65 cents to 70 cents an hour for the lowest-paid workers in order to soften the impact on the national income when overtime ends and the take-home pay of workers thus will be reduced. The minimum now is 40 cents an hour for most industries. The White House hasn't expressed its feelings on the movement for boosting the minimum, but Mr. Roosevelt is giving much study to it and may have something to say later in the year.

Victory Gardens Needed

A call to all victory gardeners to keep up their good work in 1945 has gone out from Washington. The War Food Administration says that gardens will be just as necessary in 1945 as they were in 1944. The OPA's Christmas present to the nation, restoring a number of foods to the ration list at high point values, emphasizes the appeal.

Because many persons assumed a few months ago that the war would be over by Christmas, there was some doubt about the need for a full scale victory garden program in 1945. The rumor was that the government had lost interest in victory gardens, but any doubt about the need for gardens has been cleared up by the events of the last three months.

About 18,000,000 gardens were grown in 1944 and about the same number, if not more, are needed for 1945. Experts forecast supplies of fruits and vegetables will be scarcer in 1945 than in 1944.

Metal Can Quotas Set For Chemicals and Paints

OPD Washington Bureau

A general revision of M-81 establishing quotas on the use of metal cans for packing paints, chemisals, dyes, and other industrial products was announced by the War Production Board January 1. The changes made are in light of the improved supplies of sheet steel and to ease some of the pressure of demand for substitute packaging materials by permitting the use of metal cans where such were prohibited before.

Of particular interest to the paint industry, the amended order lifts all controls over the use of blackplate, and manufacturers can dispense with the use of fiber sided cans and go to all-blackplate for the packing of their products. Furthermore the order removes the limits on the sizes of the cans that may be used, and in cases where cans used are made of metals still under control, such as terneplate, the industry's quota is changed to 100 percent of the 1941 use. Previously it was 75 percent of 1940.

Removal of restrictions on the use of blackplate cans also will benefit many other industries like the cosmetic industry, which has been forced to used fiber containers in many instances. Virtually all of the previous restrictions on tin for packaging purposes are retained in the amended order, however.

The WPB said that the use of metal instead of paper and other materials for containers will save manpower because less labor is required in many instances to make and fill metal containers than is required for comparable substitute packages.

In connection with this change in restrictions, WPB reminded packers that metal containers, to replace substitute packages, may not be available for some time. WPB also cautioned packers that, because of the uncertain situation in the materials field, there is no guarantee that steel will continue to be available for these containers.

Packed Drugs, Cosmetics Price Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A minor change in the regulations governing ceiling prices of packaged drugs and packaged cosmetics has been reported by the Office of Price Administration. The change, effective January 9, applies only to sales by manufacturers to distributors, OPA said, and will have no effect on present prices consumers pay for the products.

Previously, producers were permitted to apply for adjustment of ceiling prices for sales to a single exclusive distributor of a packaged drug or cosmetic, provided the buying distributor agreed to absorb the increase in prices, and provided certain other requirements were met.

The new action merely broadens this provision to apply in cases where a number of distributors subject to common ownership or control are involved, instead of confining such adjustments to cases involving a single distributor. Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 392, covering packaged drugs, and amendment No. 6 to MPR No. 393, covering packaged cosmetics, has made a minor change in the regulations.

Quinn Quits WPB To Head Equipment Co.

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of T. K. Quinn, director-general of the War Production Drive, has been announced by J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board. Mr. Quinn plans to devote most of his time after January 1 to the newly-formed Monitor Equipment Corporation, of which he was elected president a few weeks ago, and to the T. K. Quinn Company, which he now heads.

Byrnes Names Two Special Assistants

Lucius D. Tompkins, former deputy rubber director, and Thomas C. Blaisdell, of the War Production Board, have been named special assistants to James F. Brynes, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Lead Chemicals Uses to Be Narrowed

OPD Washington Bureau

A supplementary order regulating the distribution of lead chemicals affected by the recent WPB order M-38 limiting most civilian uses of lead to an annual rate of 60 percent of the 1944 level is being prepared by the Chemicals Bureau for issuance shortly.

The order will be designed to make certain that the most essential uses for lead chemicals are taken care of adequately from the reduced lead supplies available by cutting nonessential uses to the bone. Officials said that the revised M-38 poses a most difficult problem for the chemical industry making it absolutely necessary for supplementary action being taken along these lines.

The paint industry can expect to be the hardest hit of any of the lead chemical users as a result of the WPB's action and probabilities are that production of white lead will have to be cut very drastically. Because red lead is essential as a coating for metals, supplies of this item probably will not be affected materially.

Chrome pigments also will have to be reduced, but it is not believed that it will be necessary to go lower than the base year consumption in the order, and this also is expected to be generally true in the case of other lead chemicals whose allocations are tied to some base year. A "reasonable" supply of arsenate of lead will be available, but the drug and cosmetic industries might experience a tightening of supplies of lead tubes.

The revised M-38 is probably as far-reaching, if not more so, than any

—Continued on page 40

Middle East Center Import Controls Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Import controls administered by the Middle East Supply Center were relaxed, effective January 1, to permit the Middle Eastern countries to make their own arrangements with exporting countries for supply of more of all their needs.

The effect of the action, announced simultaneously here and in London and Cairo January 1, is to limit the controls exercised by the center only to the point of ensuring that essential requirements for Middle East territories are adequately and equitably met in view of the limited shipping available and the short supplies of some commodities. The new procedure provides:—

(a) That Middle East requirements of commodities such as cereals and fertilizers, the movement of which makes heavy demands on shipping, will continue to be estimated and sponsored by Middle East Supply Center.

(b) That import licenses for a comparatively short list of commodities and products in world short supply (for example, trucks, tires, and textiles) will still require the Middle East Supply Center approval that will, where possible, be delegated to local Middle East Supply Center representatives.

(c) That for all other items the Middle East Supply Center control will be withdrawn. There will, however, remain certain limitations on uncontrolled imports of supplies in this group. For example, certain exporting countries overseas may still maintain export controls and exchange control regulations may be a limiting factor. Finally, as indicated above, the shipping situation will impose a tonnage ceiling on the amount of goods that may be imported in this group. It will therefore be for governments of Middle East territories to decide what is to be imported and to ensure that tonnage and supplies available are used to the best advantage and to meet essential needs.

The new procedure is the first step in the gradual freeing of trade in this area from wartime restrictions. As the supply and shipping situation gradually loosens, the Middle East Supply Center controls will be progressively withdrawn.

James Leaves OPA For Glidden Post

L. C. James has been made manager of automotive sales for the Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland. He was formerly head of the protective coatings section of the Chemicals and Drugs Price Branch of the Office of Price Administration. Prior to this he held responsible positions in the paint industry for nineteen years.

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Classified Dyes Output: 1943

Production of classified coaltar dyes in 1943, compared with 1942, with their respective colour index numbers, as reported by the United States Tariff Commission, follow:—

		Pounds	
		1943	1942
17	Spirit yellow R	73,226	80,021
20	Chrysoidine Y	374,994	400,311
21	Chrysoidine R	95,203	172,917
24	Sudan I	442,454	271,728
27	Orange G	148,064	276,167
31	Amido naphthol red G	300,854	440,695
36	Chrome yellow 2G	316,907	478,811
40	Chrome yellow R	63,831	80,146
52	Mordant yellow 4G	291,319	625,573
53	Victoria violet	39,790	96,101
57	Amidonaphthol red 6B	102,034	183,238
73	Sudan II	.....	.....
79	Ponceau 2R	325,328	386,067
88	Bordeaux B	40,186	112,422
138	Metalin yellow	254,451	328,001
145	Azo flavine 2R	.....	.....
146	Azo yellow	.....	63,389
151	Orange II	1,018,658	1,170,864
161	Orange R	.....	217,194
163	Lake red 4B	43,241	.....
168	Acid chrome garnet R	58,737	163,530
169	Chrome violet R	17,729	.....
176	Fast red A	165,453	176,380
179	Azo rubine	111,262	113,034
180	Fast red VR	83,693	96,998
185	Cochineal red	61,850	72,160
197	Chrome yellow RN	230,790	.....
201	Chrome blue black B	289,572	.....
202	Chrome blue black U	2,602,861	1,846,515
203	Chrome black T	343,289	.....
204	Chrome black A	.....	.....
208	Fast acid blue R	88,392	99,236
209	Fast acid blue B	27,203	.....
216	Chrome red B	38,741	60,956
219	Eriochrome flavine A	.....	.....
234	Resorcin brown B	532,647	577,244
235	Resorcin dark brown	170,823	140,154
246	**Acid black 10B**	1,136,846	1,443,515
252	Brilliant croceine	215,240	320,589
262	Cloth red 2B	.....	81,754
274	Milling orange G	46,339	47,571
278	Direct fast red 8BL	120,552	185,497
280	Scarlet EC	11,631	26,217
289	Fast cyanine 5R	600,892	408,311
299	Chrome black F	139,393	99,703
307	Fast cyanine black B	204,360	100,854
316	Developed blue NA	106,222	.....
317	Developed blue B	122,501	.....
326	Direct fast scarlet	926,689	1,045,628
331	Bismarck brown	68,976	119,397
332	Bismarck brown 2R	690,056	778,707
343	Chrome fast yellow C	219,744	.....
346	Direct fast yellow 5 GL	143,049	127,449
353	Direct fast pink 2BL	19,590	21,276
364	Paper yellow	196,813	203,665
375	Congo corinth G	185,419	436,876
382	Direct scarlet B	138,057	218,004
387	Direct violet B	.....	.....
394	Direct violet N	26,724	82,492
401	Developed black BHN	2,069,197	3,142,254
406	Direct blue 2B	656,530	882,299
411	Cresotine yellow G	.....	.....
415	Direct orange R	148,614	77,447
419	Direct fast red F	303,347	432,828
420	Direct brown M	515,402	610,420
430	Polar red G	142,703	.....
448	Benzopurpurine 4B	519,129	.....
472	Direct blue BX	.....	.....
477	Direct blue 3B	105,719	.....
487	Acid milling red B	50,174	33,990
495	Benzopurpurine 10B	.....	.....
502	Direct azurine G	182,926	232,545
512	Direct blue RW	70,236	147,948
518	Direct pure blue 6B	385,317	891,942
520	Direct pure blue	150,518	211,141
539	Direct fast black FF	.....	323,879
561	Direct brown BT	366,021	357,698
581	Direct black EW	7,930,721	8,239,407
582	Direct black RX	411,875	666,701
583	Direct green ET	106,799	203,489
589	Chloramine green B	35,657	126,665
593	Direct green B	398,380	621,482
594	Direct green G	.....	82,452
596	Direct brown 3GO	736,056	1,043,614
598	Congo brown G	168,558	169,351
620	Direct yellow R	437,944	377,256
621	Chloramine orange G	192,736	193,143
622	Stilbene yellow	.....	.....
636	Fast light yellow 2G	44,478	75,162
639	Fast light yellow	125,829	170,040
640	Tartrazine	401,343	630,333
652	Chrome red B	464,815	115,250
653	Pyrazol orange G	20,138	71,023
655	Auramine	1,045,661	979,873
657	Malachite green	147,698	268,775
658	Rhoduline blue 6G	7,243	7,745
666	Acid green B	91,690	113,092
667	Fast acid green B	5,586	42,058
671	Acid glaucine blue	517,723	.....
676	Para fuchsine	13,107	13,841
680	Methyl violet and base	855,854	1,198,909
681	Crystal violet	843,569	.....
698	Acid violet	126,081	237,044
707	Soluble blue	110,774	.....
714	Patent blue A	47,692	91,432
720	Eriochrome azurol B	92,450	105,861
722	Eriochrome cyanine R	.....	32,359
735	Naphthalene green V	41,709	71,977
737	Wool green S	44,050	163,632
766	Uranine	1,237,182	.....
768	Tetrabromofluorescein (Eosine)	426,340	306,990
793	Phosphine	156,532	.....
801	Quinoline yellow	35,934	71,984
812	Primuline	.....	.....
814	Direct fast yellow	439,966	480,865

Sulphuric Allocations For January Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocations of sulphuric acid during January by the Chemicals Bureau of the WPB are being made at approximately the same rate as during December, the first month during which the material went under nationwide distribution control. December allocations were at approximately 100 percent of requests and the January allocations are at about the same level, officials said. A more detailed breakdown of the allocations is not yet available.

Although allocations are being made on a basis, probably more liberal than industries thought they might be when the control went into effect, delays in deliveries can be expected, it was explained, because of the shortage of transportation facilities. The tight tankcar situation is making it impossible for all deliveries to be

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Chemical Surpluses Of R.F.C. Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Supplies of industrial chemicals acquired by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for disposal as of December 15 totaled $1,798,000, according to a report on surplus property disposal operations issued January 2 by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. Of the total acquisitions, industrial chemicals having a cost value of $379,000 have been sold for $245,000, leaving $1,419,000 on hand December 15. The remainder at October 31 was $721,000 worth.

Acquisitions of paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, and thinners totaled $1,344,000, of which $22,000 worth was disposed of for $10,000, leaving $1,322,000 on hand December 15, against $1,194,000 worth at October 31.

Metals, Minerals Output Report Made by WPB

The summarized report on metals and minerals production in 1944 by the War Production Board follows:—

Aluminum

Shipments of all aluminum products, except ingot and powder, declined from a high of 203,000,000 pounds in March, 1944, to 152,000,000 pounds in October. Production of primary ingots in 1944 amounted to 1,500,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,800,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1942. WPB's schedule of production calls for slightly more than a 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1945.

Five government-owned plants producing aluminum ingots were closed down in 1944. They were located in Burlington, N. J.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Queens, N. Y.; Riverbank, Calif., and St. Lawrence, N. Y. The first to be closed was the Queens plant, which ceased operations in May. The Burlington, Los Angeles and Riverbank plants shut down in August, while the St. Lawrence plant stopped production in October. There are 11 aluminum ingot plants operating today. Four of these are government-owned.

Cadmium

The production of cadmium, a by-product of zinc and used for the plating of aircraft parts as well as for other important mitilary purposes, declined slightly in 1944 as compared with 1943. It is expected that cadmium production will show a further decrease in 1945. Cadmium is very useful because of its high resistance to corrosion. Climatic condi-

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Neuhaus Research Head For Jefferson Chemical

Appointment of Dr. M. Neuhaus as director of research, L. P. Scoville as chief engineer, and J. M. Porter as chemical engineer has been announced by P. M. Dinkins, vice-president and general manager of the newly-formed Jefferson Chemical Company, jointly owned by the Texas Company and the American Cyanamid Company.

Dr. Neuhaus has been associated with the Texas Company for twelve years in its producing and refining departments. Mr. Scoville has been associated with the Texas Company for over twelve years in the engineering division of the refining department, where he had charge of the design of petroleum refinery equipment. Mr. Porter has been with the American Cyanamid Company since 1928.

Surplus Property Post For Defeated Senator

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, defeated in the last elections in his bid for a return to the senate for another six-year term, was nominated as the third member of the Surplus Property Board January 3 by President Roosevelt, as had been previously forecast.

Indications were that the nomination would be approved by the senate promptly. Senators commented favorably on the appointment and expressed doubt that it would be necessary to hold hearings on the nomination before it is submitted to the floor for action.

Chemical Industry Set High Production Record in 1944

OPD Washington Bureau

The American chemical and allied products industry in 1944 achieved the highest production level in history, reaching a record output of $8,300,000,000, or roughly about two and a quarter times what it was in 1939, the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has announced. Chemicals and allied products in 1943 had a dollar value of $7,500,000,000 while 1942 production was estimated at $6,300,000,000. According to Bureau of Census figures, 1939 production had a value of $3,700,000,000. In reviewing 1944 production, Chemicals Bureau officials commented as follows:—

One of the outstanding achievements of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in 1944 was the sensational increase in the production of penicillin. It jumped from 9,000,000,000 units a month in December, 1943, to the current monthly output of approximately 290,000,000,000 units. This has made it possible not only to meet, but actually to exceed anticipated military requirements by a substantial amount. In addition, sizable quantities of penicillin are being made available for civilian uses by distribution through approved hospitals.

The chemical situation today is in "good shape," crediting this largely to the actual construction of new facilities costing $1,500,000,000 since 1939. New facilities are currently being authorized at a rate of $12,000,000 monthly, or an estimated $150,000,000 for 1945. The entire expansion program of $1,700,000,000, approved to date, was 88 percent completed at the close of the year.

Of the total construction approved to date, $500,000,000 will be the cost of chemical plants erected as part of the program for the production of butadiene, styrene, neoprene and catalysts in the synthetic rubber process. Approved construction also includes approximately $350,000,000 for chemical plants to serve the Army Ordnance, while $50,000,000 worth of new plants will produce materials needed by the Chemical Warfare Service. The foregoing figures do not include chemical-consuming plants such as military explosives, chemical warfare gas plants, bomb-filling lines, etc.

Doubling of the small arms ammunition program and the big expansion in the requirements for high explosives have been large factors in necessitating the new facilities scheduled for construction in 1945. Although a few specialty products were in short supply during 1944, in general all military and essential civilian requirements for chemicals were taken care of in full.

Manpower continues to be one of the most vexing problems in the chemical and allied industries with the labor force drained by Selective Service requirements, and by aircraft and shipbuilding industries luring many thousands seeking higher-paid jobs.

There are 700,000 workers engaged in the chemical and allied products industries, and that about 50,000 more persons are needed to fill the critical gap in the labor force. Many plants are located in the East—North Jersey, Philadelphia and Baltimore areas. Others are situated in the Chicago and St. Louis areas

It is anticipated that expanding requirements of the rubber tire industry will call for greatly increased quantities of chemicals used in rubber manufacture, particularly carbon black. For the same reason it is possible that enlarged demands for high tenacity yarn used in making tire cords will indirectly affect requirements for several other chemicals

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Tankcar Demurrage Rates Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Demurrage charges on tankcars have been ordered increased, effective January 15, in a move to speed up the turnarounds and obtain more efficient use of existing facilities.

The order provides that until March 1, 1945, the demurrage charge shall be $5.50 for the first day after the one day of free time allowed, $11 for the second day and $22 a day for each succeeding day. This compares with the present charges of $2.20 per day for the first two days after the expiration of free time and $5.90 per day thereafter.

The one-day free time allowance applies to tankcars that have been actually placed for loading or unloading and to tankcars that have been constructively placed (but not actually placed) for unloading. The free time for cars constructively placed (but not actually placed) for loading is two days.

Provisions of the order are not to be construed to affect the provisions or charges for storage of explosives or other dangerous articles in tankcars in section No. 2 of Agent B. T. Jones' Tariff I.C.C. No. 3815, but all tariff rules, regulations, and charges for storage of freight in tankcars at or short of ports consigned or reconsigned for export, import, coastwise, or intercoastal movement which may be inconsistent with the order are suspended.

Waring Special Assistant To Commerce Secretary

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced the appointment of Frank A. Waring as special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce to direct and coordinate the department's promotional and research activities in the field of international trade.

Mr. Waring was born at Mesa, Ariz., in 1901. He is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of California, receiving a B. S. degree from the College of Commerce in May, 1924, an M. A. in economics in May, 1930, and a Ph. D .in economics in December, 1932. In 1934 Mr. Waring was appointed senior economist in the United States Tariff Commission, serving until 1937. He was principal economic analyst of the commission from 1937 to 1941, and special advisor to the commission in 1942 and 1943. He became director of the Research Division of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in 1943.

Motor Vehicle Paint Specification Proposed

A proposed specification for a primer for motor vehicles has been drafted by the National Bureau of Standards. The proposed specification represents an amendment to the original draft of 1937. The purpose of the amendment is to take care of the present critical situation in phthalic alkyd resins and zinc yellow. The following Federal specifications will form a part of the War Emergency specification:—TT-P-141, paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials; general specification for sampling and test methods; TT-ZO415, zinc yellow, dry, paint pigment; TT-T-291, thinner; paint, volatile mineral spirits; VV-G-101, gasoline; motor, U. S. Government.

Criticisms of the new specification must be filed by January 29 with E. F. Hickson, of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington.

Herman John Retires From Grasselli Dep't

Herman P. John, supervisor of export sales and special assistant to T. H. McCormack, director of sales of the Grasselli chemicals department, has retired from active service with E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. John was Eastern sales manager of the Grasselli Chemical Company, N. Y., when that company was acquired by the duPont. company He started with Grasselli as a bookkeeper in 1901. A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., he later became a salesman, divisional head of sales, and then successively secretary, assistant chairman and chairman of the Eastern sales committee. In 1927 he became a director of the Grasselli Chemical Company.

OPA Accounting Administrator Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Emphasizing that the Office of Price Administration relies on objective facts and figures in carrying out price and rent control and rationing, Administrator Chester Bowles today announced an organization change that establishes an accounting department headed by Paul M. Green as Deputy Administrator for Accounting. Mr. Green has headed the OPA accounting staff since July, 1943.

OPD—1-8-1945

A decade of Vitamin Leadership

For a decade—since 1934, when Ascorbic Acid was synthesized—the name Merck has been identified with leadership in the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins.

The following list of contributions in the vitamin field made by Merck chemists and their collaborators emphasizes the outstanding rôle played by Merck & Co., Inc. in the development of these vitally important substances.

1934

Ascorbic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) was made available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1936

Vitamin B_1 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1937

Thiamine Hydrochloride Merck (U.S.P.) was made available in commercial quantities.

1938

Nicotinic Acid Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacin) and Nicotinamide Merck (U.S.P.) (Niacinamide) were made commercially available.

1938

Riboflavin Merck (U.S.P.) was the second pure crystalline vitamin to reach commercial production during that year.

1938

Alpha-Tocopherol (Vitamin E) was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1939

Vitamin B_6 was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1940

Vitamin B_6 Hydrochloride Merck (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride) became available in commercial quantities.

1940

Alpha-Tocopherol Merck (Vitamin E) was made commercially available.

1940

Vitamin K_1 Merck (2-Methyl-3-Phytyl-1,4-Naphthoquinone) was made commercially available.

1940

Menadione Merck (U.S.P.) (2-Methyl-1, 4-Naphthoquinone), a pure chemical having marked Vitamin K activity, became available in commercial quantities.

1940

Pantothenic Acid, member of the Vitamin B-Complex, was identified and synthesized by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories.

1940

Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory, a biologically active form of Pantothenic Acid, was made commercially available by Merck & Co., Inc.

1943

Biotin, member of the Vitamin B-Complex, was synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories.

1944

Biotin Merck was made available for investigative use by Merck & Co., Inc.

Merck & Co., Inc. now manufactures all the vitamins commercially available in pure form, with the exception of vitamins A and D.

You are invited to write for literature

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

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In Canada: MERCK & CO., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

January 5, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4],[6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, flb. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., flb. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1],[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1],[6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid prices ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] flb. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1], USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 gram .....kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. ....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.60 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls. .....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½ .22
Caprylic, tech., ret. dms...lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, ret, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .16¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric[1],[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Powd., citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1],[5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1],[5] s.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[3],[6] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 cbys..lb. .26 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .26½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls. .....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 23 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots. .....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys. .....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots. .....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs. .....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks .....lb. No stocks.
Para-aminobenzoic, cns. ...lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1],[6] s.d., dms.....lb. .14½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1],[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 uj, works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .68 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton. 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 5.00 - 7.10
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb, kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Acetic hydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works...lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., pharmaceutical, dms., works, lb. .30 - —
cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .31 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 2.07 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 2.02 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. 65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1],[6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms. frt. alld. lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .093 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1],[6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works..gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms. .....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .56½- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3],[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l....gal.17.67 - —
19 dms.....gal.17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.73½- —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.62 - —
19 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 16 dms.....gal.18.68½- —
tanks .....gal.18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .87½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .82 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd,[6] com'l, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis...lb. .03 - .03¼
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks.. lb. .024 - .035
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm. .....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .88 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton.50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. .....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., lbs..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Bulgarian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18¾- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .09½- .10

Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.38 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. .....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
Seconds, 370-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 98% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .09½- .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .03¼- .10
kgs .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba SO_4, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[2] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .78 - .
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, ons.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.83 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —

Beth root, bls.....lb. .62 - .64
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 2.60 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.81 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82 - 86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.55
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld N..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03558- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03238- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .06 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¼- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .90
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[2] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis....lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.55 - 4.70
Chinese, bbls., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis...lb. .35 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .35 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Molybdate, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .32 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .38 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .13 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 -
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.80 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

FOR SALE

ARACHLOR Nos. 1254 and 5460
One of our customers offers about 1,000 pounds of each of these Monsanto chlorinated resins.

BROMINE
There is offered a special lot packed 6½ pound bottles nine to the case—quotations on request.

CAMPHOR OIL
We have nine drums in stock—about 4000 pounds.

CARNAUBA WAX
We have about 4 tons "North Country" —Priced attractively.

CHLOROFORM
We have both the U.S.P. and the Technical grades available for prompt shipment at attractive prices.

GLUCOSE 43/45° U.S.P.
The supply of this imported material is becoming increasingly scarce, particularly on spot.

METHYL METHACRYLATE
We can supply the Monomer in drums, carloads or tank cars — samples on request. Also sizeable quantities of certain grades of Polymer.

OIL OF CASSIA
There is just one drum containing 245 pounds original prime No. 1 D & O quality available.

SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.
We can assure you of excellent service.

SODIUM CITRATE
There is a lot of about 1000 pounds U.S.P. XII—available at a low price.

TARTARIC ACID
We now have the U.S.P. powder packed in one pound bottles—24 to the case.

VANILLIN
We expect an arrival of 300 pounds this week. Ask for particulars.

WANTED—Corn Syrup—Any Quantity

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bluestag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.43 - 1.60
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.46 - 1.60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.87.50 -95.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.43.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.33.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobronyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0285- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10

Brown, umber, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 2, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. 1800- —

Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms.. works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31¼
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld,lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -26.45
73-75%, 5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¾- .19¼
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.16 - 2.17
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, whole, bgs., lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs..lb. .74 - .75
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .71
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .72 - .74
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks

ONE OF 96 DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

BROMIDES

are you looking for a new Bromide?

Name the organic bromide you need . . . the chances are that Dow will be able to produce it for you. Dow regularly manufactures an extensive list of bromides . . . welcomes the opportunity to work with pharmaceutical manufacturers in creating others for special requirements.

Very likely you are already using some of these important intermediates in your research and manufacturing processes. Perhaps still others can be of use in developing some of the new products you have in mind. The bromides are often valuable in the synthesis of new compounds, because of their ability to act as carriers for other chemical radicals.

Dow has been an important source of the bromides since the days when it pioneered the production of bromine in this country. Its accumulated experience is at your service, and your inquiries are invited.

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Pharmaceutical

Chemicals

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	—
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21½	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	.08¼
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.06
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	—
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	—
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	—
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	.83	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07	—
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	—
USP, cbys.	lb.	.17	.19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.20	1.25
medium, cs.	lb.	1.08	1.15
coorg clipped, cs.	lb.	.50	.55
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.60	.70
green, bgs.	lb.	.55	.57
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85	—
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	.35
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	—
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	—
Casein,[1,6] dom.. acid-precip.. bgs., 100 or more, ship't point	lb.	.22	—
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼	—
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾	—
Casein, dom., rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾	—
less than 20 bgs.	lb.	.24¼	—
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.17½	.18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19	.20½
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bakts.	lb.	.26	.28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	70.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin	lb.	2.15	2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.65	.66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.17¾	.18¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	.35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35	—
kgs., works	lb.	.37	—
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.45	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] grain, pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South	ton.	30.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.85	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	4.10
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.25	3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	9.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd, air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60	—
air-float, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt., 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	—
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	—
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93	.98
dms.	lb.	.90	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	—
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l. lb.		.05½	—
contracts	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
2, wks. frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.32	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.03	6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.80 + .13½*	
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13½*	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, bots.	lb.	3.70	3.80
dms.	lb.	3.50	3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53	.53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52	.53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85	4.75
Citrine ointment, jars.	lb.	.92	1.12
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	7.00
Cloves,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls.	lb.	.16¾	.16¾
Zanzibar, futures, bgs.	lb.	.17¼	.18
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.55	.60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	—
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	—
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	—
tanks, works	gal.	.08¼	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	—
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25	—
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Cobalt hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	—
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms.	lb.	.82	.86
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	—
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	—
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	.44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.87	.88
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.88	.89
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	—
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.42	.49
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
blue, bls.	lb.	.21	.23
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Cochicum seed.	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½	.20½
cns.	lb.	.28	.29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	.22
cns.	lb.	.25	.31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.19	.20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90	1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	.15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47	.49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	.53
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.23¼	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	—
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19¼	.20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	.12¼
Naphthenate,[6] 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	.17
Nitrate,' tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼	.20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	.20
red, com'l, bbls.	lb.	.21	.24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	.20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.95	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., 25, bgs.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.13¼	Nom.

SPOT DELIVERIES

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Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.83 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —

Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .26 - .29
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Derris root (same as Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs, c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- .2900
7-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2640- .3100
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2090- .2850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2240- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1900- .2250
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs..ton.64.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .52 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)— Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)— Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)— Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.85 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics— Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —

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• CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
• MERCURY OXIDES (Yellow and Red)
• MERCURIC IODIDE RED
• MERCURIC NITRATE
• PHENYL MERCURY COMPOUNDS
• CALOMEL
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New Year . . . New Hopes

In days past, no people have been gayer than ours in welcoming a New Year.

Today, no people face a New Year with deeper resolve or more fervent hope.

In the dawn of this year, the eyes of America are turned toward distant shores. The prayer of all is that, before the last page of the calendar is turned, "1945" will have been written as history's greatest symbol of glorious victory, joyous homecoming and lasting freedom.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

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CLOSURES

The product we make is small; it can be held in the palm of your hand. But because its war-time job is to protect the drums of fuel that keep planes flying and tanks rolling, and because it does that job well, the Tri-Sure Closure, in its way, is helping to "speed the day" — in 1945.

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—

Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
58 Victoria, violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A[5]	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
206 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289 Fast cyanin 8R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.35	.50
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scales)—

529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.30
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80
Black—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scales)—

Red—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
690 Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	—
1080 Anthraquinone,[5] violet base	lb.	6.00	—
Yellow—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—			
240 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909 New blue P	lb.	1.20	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—
Blue—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	1.10
Brown—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.62
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.05	—
Green—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
934 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—			
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.66	—
151 Orange T	lb.	.81	.83
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176 Fast red A[5]	lb.	.34	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
941 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.83	—
Yellow—			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.83	—
158 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices B, in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).

Black—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown—			
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—			
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—
Red—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	—
749 Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow—			
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.80	.85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.12	1.15
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.58	.59
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	No stocks	
select, bndls.	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine[5] hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	38.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.	oz.	.95	1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.61	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.58	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram	.75	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.			
Ergot, USP, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.40
Eserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.98	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.11	.16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb.cns.	lb.	.60	.61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Ethyl acetate,[5,6] 85-90%, dms.,			
c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170	.1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220	.1325
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070	.1175
96-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.,	lb.	.1225	.1286
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1275	.1335
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1125	.1235
NF, dms.	lb.	.14½	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.90	1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.50	.55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.18	.20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.25	3.35
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif.	lb.	.26	.32
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.50	3.60
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.33½	.39½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.75	1.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	—
Ethylcellulose,[5] standard, pkgs.,			
5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	.60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylene dichloride,[5] dms., c.l.,			
works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.0842	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0891	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0891	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941	—

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For more than 25 years CALCO has held prominent place as a maker of fine *Colors* for the textile, leather, paper, paint and other color-using industries.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

January ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Two New Resins Round Out U.S.I. Replacement Line

Complement Existing Resins in Solving the Shortage of Alkyds

While no relief is yet in sight for the currently tight situation on both natural and synthetic resins, there are some bright spots for manufacturers of civilian coatings. Not the least of these is U.S.I.'s non-critical S&W Aroplaz 1306, introduced some months ago and now complemented by S&W Aroplaz 1305 and 1309. These newer resins are designed specifically for those who want the harder, less flexible films produced by resins of lower oil content and who prefer not to blend with cold-cut solutions.

Gloss and Color Retention

S&W Aroplaz 1306 and the newer companion resins can now be used as alkyd resin replacements with a minimum sacrifice in most characteristics. Initial color is very pale and color retention is good. Gloss and gloss retention are outstanding. Drying, although not equivalent to an alkyd, is satisfactory for most jobs.

Versatility of Aroplaz 1306

Since all three of the new resins are soluble in all petroleum and coal-tar hydrocarbons,

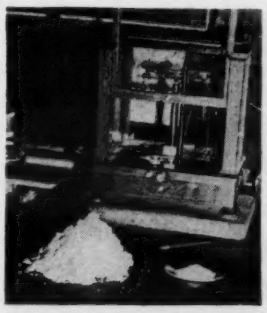
(*Continued on next page*)

Wide Range of Products Made from Sub-standard Oranges

The production of new products from oranges, below fresh-fruit standards, has grown to the point where one orange products plant in California has had to expand its facilties to care for double the tonnage of oranges. Among the plant's products are oil-well drilling compounds, synthetic rubber anti-stick agents, and vitamin concentrates, most of which are produced from residues formerly discarded as waste.

Part of the pulp is processed to extract the pectin. In this process, pulp is treated with hydrochloric acid, and pressed. The liquid obtained is passed through a filter press, and the filtrate concentrated and treated with ethanol to yield a jelly-like precipitate. After separation of the alcohol in a drain tank, the mass of precipitate is broken up. The pieces of pectin are hardened, ground, dried, and bagged for shipment. Pulp residue is sold for feed.

Production of old-line by-products of oranges is not decreased by this further processing.



Three pounds of washed precipitated pectin (left) are required to yield a few ounces of dry, powdered pectin (right). Photo from The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Cal.

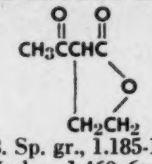
Interesting Future Predicted for Four New Organic Chemicals

Novel U.S.I. Intermediates Promise Valuable Short Cuts in the Synthesis of Drugs, Medicinals and Specialties

Taking their places well up on the list of war-born organic intermediates which are both paving the way to new products, and shortening the synthetic route to old ones, are the four new chemicals whose structural formulas are shown below. These new intermediates are methyl cyclopropyl ketone, alpha acetyl butyro lactone, acetyl propyl chloride, and 5-diethylamino pentanone-2. Products of U.S.I. pioneering in the application of the Claisen-type condensation, two of these new intermediates are already being used in substantial quantities. The synthesis of vitamin B_1 makes use of alpha acetyl butyro lactone, while 5-diethylamino pentanone-2 is an intermediate in the manufacture of atebrin.

Below are the physical constants of each of these new chemicals. Samples are available on request.

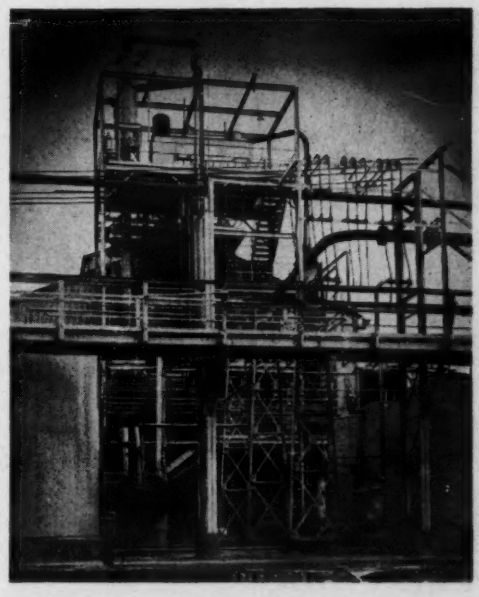
α-ACETYL BUTYRO LACTONE



Mol. wt., 128. Sp. gr., 1.185-1.189 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.460 @ 20° C. Boiling point, 121-122° C. @ 10 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

ACETYL PROPYL CHLORIDE (5-Chloro Pentanone-2)

(*Continued on next page*)



U.S.I. plant where acetyl propyl chloride is manufactured from α-acetyl butyro lactone. The acetyl propyl chloride is then reacted, via a Claisen condensation, with diethyl amine to give 5-diethylamino pentanone-2. The refining still and column can be seen in the foreground.

A. E. Tongue to Direct U.S.I. Anti-Freeze Sales

Arthur E. Tongue

Arthur E. Tongue has been appointed Manager of Anti-Freeze Sales for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. He will be in charge of the sale of U.S.I.'s Super-Pyro Anti-Freeze, as well as its other automotive products.

Mr. Tongue comes to U.S.I. from the Chrysler Corporation, where, for the past eight years, he was in charge of Advertising and Sales Promotion for the Chrysler line of cars.

Butanol Reported To Boost Penicillin Yield

While penicillin can be extracted by ether, amyl acetate or chloroform, provided the aqueous solutions are sufficiently acid, penicillin is rapidly destroyed in a highly acid environment. Needed, then, is an extraction solvent which will function in less highly acidified solutions.

Research, recently reported by an English scientist, has shown that penicillin is most stable at a pH of 6.4; it has been discovered that normal butyl alcohol will efficiently extract the penicillin from such a medium.

Although these findings are based upon small-scale tests, the improvement in efficiency of the new method is described as "enormous."

Surface Hydrolysis Makes Plastics Solvent Resistant

Cellulose ester plastics exhibit a tendency to swell, distort, and become tacky, when brought into contact with certain solvent plasticizers, and solvents such as acetone.

It has been discovered that after surface hydrolysis of the plastic, the surface thus converted back toward cellulose is highly resistant to the action of such solvents. Surface hydrolysis is obtained by dipping the plastic in a solution of sodium hydroxide and a softening agent, such as alcohol.

Plastics so treated will withstand cleansing operations impracticable for untreated plastics and the physical qualities of the plastic, are apparently unaffected by the treatment.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

January ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Improvements Made in U.S.I.'s Curbay B-G

With its riboflavin potency improved to 150 micrograms per gram, new, improved Curbay B-G assumes an even more important place among poultry and livestock feed supplements.

In addition to its increased riboflavin content, Curbay B-G contains generous amounts of other B-complex factors: pantothenic acid, niacin, pyridoxine, biotin, as well as folic acid. Curbay B-G is a very economical source of these factors.

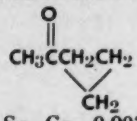
A new manufacturing process has also greatly reduced the product's tendency to dust.

New Organic Chemicals

(Continued from preceding page)

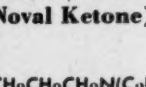
Mol. wt., 120.5 Sp. gr. 1.054 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.440 @ 20° C. Boiling point, 71-72° C. @ 20 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Turns dark on storage in presence of air. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

METHYL CYCLOPROPYL KETONE



Mol. wt., 84. Sp. Gr., 0.903 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index, 1.426 @ 20° C. Boiling point, 111-113° C. @ 760 mm. Hg. colorless liquid. Suggested Uses: Organic synthesis.

5-DIETHYLAMINO PENTANONE-2
(Noval Ketone)



Mol. Wt., 157. Sp. Gr., 0.865 @ 20/20° C. Refractive Index 1.435 @ 20° C. Boiling Pt., 90-92° C. @ 20 mm. Hg. abs. Colorless liquid. Turns dark on storage in contact with air. Suggested Uses: Organic chemical synthesis.

Claims Color-Fast Sizing For Paper and Textiles

In the past, resin emulsions used for sizing paper, fabrics, leather and other flexible materials have been subject to two serious defects, according to a recently granted patent. Such emulsions are claimed to yellow with age, and under certain conditions to become relatively inflexible.

According to the inventors, emulsions of hydrogenated ester gums are free from both of these adverse factors, being compatible with most plasticizers and overcoming the tendency to yellow with age.

The hydrogenated ester gums used in these emulsions are prepared by hydrogenating rosin and then reacting it with ethanol, diethylene glycol or other aliphatic alcohol. Another method of preparation first reacts the rosin with the alcohol to form ordinary ester gum, then hydrogenates the ester gum.

Two New Resins

(Continued from preceding page)

finishes prepared with them are easily adjusted for brush, spray, dip or other application method. Set time of films may be controlled by the selection of solvents from among a wide range. Acid value has been lowered so that these resins may be used with any pigment except a highly reactive one.

Because of their oil content, these resins are particularly suitable for use as general-purpose vehicles in architectural finishes, enamels for interior use, and exterior applications where maximum durability is not a factor, and in metal-finishing enamels. However, they may be modified to yield other characteristics. Enamels of high durability for exterior finishing may be produced by the addition of bodied oils, while addition of Ester Gum or other hard resins, cold-cut, produces extremely hard films for use as furniture or floor varnishes and toy and hardware enamels.

RESIN SPECIFICATIONS

AROPLAZ	1306 65% SOLIDS in MS	1306 75% SOLIDS in MS	1309 75% SOLIDS in MS	1305 85% SOLIDS in MS
Acid Value (Plastic)	10-15	10-15	10-15	10-20
Color (GH 1933)	7-9	7-9	8-10	8-10
Viscosity (GH)	T-V	Y-Z_1	W-Y	Z_1-Z
Weight/Gal. @ 25C	7.6 lbs.	7.8 lbs.	8.0 lbs.	8.2 lbs.
Reportable Oil Content (Prox.) on plastic resin	65%	65%	60%	44%

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new synthetic detergent of the substituted sodium alkyl sulfonate type has been announced. The product contains 35% organic material and will be of interest to those requiring high water solubility with good detergent, emulsifying and wetting properties. **(No. 888)**

USI

Simulated hammered finishes, claimed to produce hammered silver, copper and bronze effects on most metals or phenol-formaldehyde molded plastics, are back on the market for industrial application. **(No. 889)**

USI

Bonding plastics to a wide range of materials is the announced purpose of a new adhesive line. Among the materials mentioned are glass, metals, rubber, fabrics, wire, lead and tin foil, and cellulose. **(No. 890)**

USI

To fill drums in a horizontal position is the purpose of a new funnel offered to save time and labor in this otherwise troublesome job. The new filler clamps to the drum chine; can't tip or spill. **(No. 891)**

USI

Metallic, high-temperature packing designed for aircraft, is now available for general industrial use. According to the manufacturer, this woven metal tape will give service at 2,000 deg. F., is corrosion-resistant and non-magnetic. **(No. 892)**

USI

An edible emulsifying agent, claimed to be nontoxic, practically odorless, dispersible in hot water, and completely soluble in alcohols and hydrocarbons, is announced. Product is thought to be of special interest to the food, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetic industries. **(No. 893)**

USI

To color metals and alloys of almost any type, with almost any color, and in iridescent and matte effects, a new line of coloring salts and solutions is offered. Among the features claimed are increased corrosion resistance. **(No. 894)**

USI

Protection against skin irritation is promised by the manufacturer of another new cream, who describes it as providing the skin with a water-removable armor against industrial irritants. **(No. 895)**

USI

Marking ink in powder form, packed in containers which hold enough to make one quart, is claimed to wash out of fabrics on which it may be spilled. In blue, purple, green and red.

USI **(No. 896)**

Instant anti-skid protection is described as one of the qualities of a pair of new dry-cleaners for floors. Both are said to reduce accidents and fire-hazard. **(No. 897)**

USI

To protect uncured rubber and oils from the deleterious action of sunlight, a new alkylated polyhydroxy phenol is on the market. **(No. 898)**

USI

Tough paperboard drums, claimed to have held up under drop tests more severe than ICC tests, are offered for packing liquids. **(No. 899)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — CHEMICALS · RESINS · ANTI- · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Ethlene dichloride, tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c. l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylidinanillin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.35
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min., 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 -13.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.17.50 -17.75
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fisholls (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.68.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, divd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., divd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks..., gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06½
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .06¾
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0895
Gelatin, silver, label, cns., divd. lb. .80 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geisomium, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms...lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .24½- .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauberş salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45

lue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 26 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ¼c. over bags.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .11¼- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .10 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
Glycerin, ref., B.P., 98%, dms., c.l..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14⅞- —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .03½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Green, chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Fire won't wait!
THERE must be quick action . . . materials for charging fire-fighting apparatus must be available for instant use.
That is why Cole Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., package their Foam Liquid and Speed Foam Drench in Crown cans. Completely protected by Crown cans, Cole products are kept laboratory-fresh . . . always ready for life—and property-saving service.
CROWN CAN COMPANY
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company
Baltimore, Md.
5 GALLONS
FOAM LIQUID FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
SPEED
FOAM DRENCH
CROWN CAN

Green, chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. ....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....m. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms.lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .35¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09½- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12½- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14¼- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l. lb. .06¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis. lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis.lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11½- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.. lb. .11¾- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Gualac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis....lb. .20 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —

Gum, kauri, No. 3, same basis, lb. .23 - —
X, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .26½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —

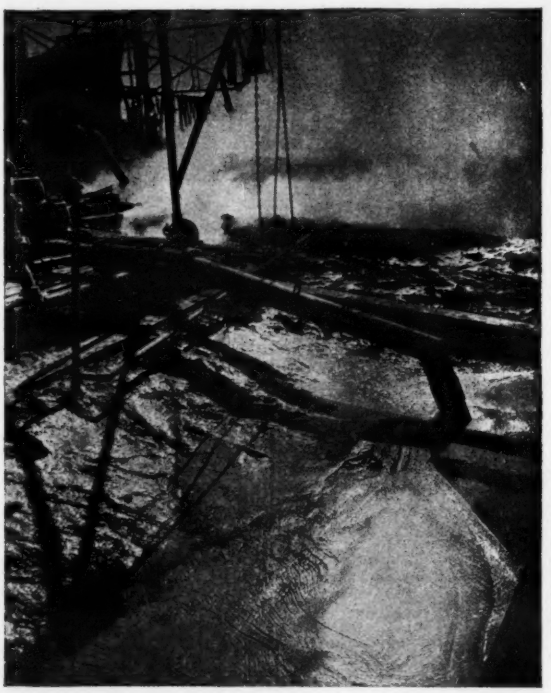
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-116°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —

LIFE On The



(*Above*) **PRACTICAL DRILLING MUD CONTROL** is successfully accomplished through the use of QUADRAFOS* (sodium tetra phosphate). Its use results in faster drilling, fewer bits, easier and quicker fishing and formation testing, and fewer cases of stuck pipe. QUADRAFOS is a reagent which renders inactive such materials as calcium and magnesium compounds, normally harmful to drilling mud, and controls the strength and rate of gel formation which ordinarily increase on account of dispersion, heat, or salt water. Another chemical tool for controlling the viscosity of drilling mud is AEROFLO**. Added to the mud, it increases the effectiveness of phosphates, especially in salt-cut muds, in muds which do not respond to phosphates, and where high temperatures cause rapid thickening of phosphate-treated mud. Information on the application of QUADRAFOS and AEROFLO to drilling mud problems is available through Cyanamid's Houston, Texas, office.

(*Right*) **WASTE THAT MAKES HASTE** in the production of synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline is aluminum scrap from industrial plants. This salvaged waste is an important source of anhydrous aluminum chloride, essential catalyst for the synthesis of ethylene and benzene to produce styrene for GR-S, and to convert butane into iso-butane for the manufacture of commercial iso-octane for aviation gasoline.

Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,5] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots	lb.	.25	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	—
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tankcars, Group 3	gal.	.10½	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
10 gals., Group 3	gal.	.55	—
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00	-25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-19% ammon., bulk, Chicago	unit.	4.50	- 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	- 1.80
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	20.00	—
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	30.00	—
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	30.00	—
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofluramide, dms., fib., cns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls.	lb.	.03½	- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.15½	- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	- .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50	- 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.	lb.	4.50	—
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	50.00	-70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00	-20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.42	—
No. 2	lb.	.34	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.24	—
No. 2	lb.	.16	—

I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.	lb.	2.45	—
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00	-24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.67	—
150-lb. kgs., net	lb.	1.23¼	—
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	- 4.10
jars	lb.	4.20	—
Ipecac[3] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	- .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
powd.	lb.	.40	- .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.18	—
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	—
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	—
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- 5.25
150-lb. dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½	- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.04	- .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.	lb.	.07½	—
dms.	lb.	.08½	—
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
djns.	lb.	.10	—
Iron citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	- .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.30	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.40	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	—
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	- 3.23
syrup, bots., cbys.	lb.	.39	- .58
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	—
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	- .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	—
kgs.	lb.	.47	- .49
Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).			
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	- .57
Pyrophosphate, gran.. cns.	lb.	.59	- .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½	- .13
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	- .36
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	- .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works	lb.	.0860	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Propionate, dms., works	lb.	.102	—
Isoeugenol, cns., works	lb.	4.05	- 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
tanks	lb.	.04½	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works	lb.	.35	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.37	- .38
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.44	- .45
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	—
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.75	- .80

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.40	- .45
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.33	- .34
Kerosene at refinery:—			
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks	gal.	.04½	- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w. tank	gal.	.071	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk,	gal.	.04¼	- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 43-44 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04⅝	- .04⅞
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.065	- .070
46 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0775	- .0825
San Francisco, tanks	gal.	.11½	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10

L

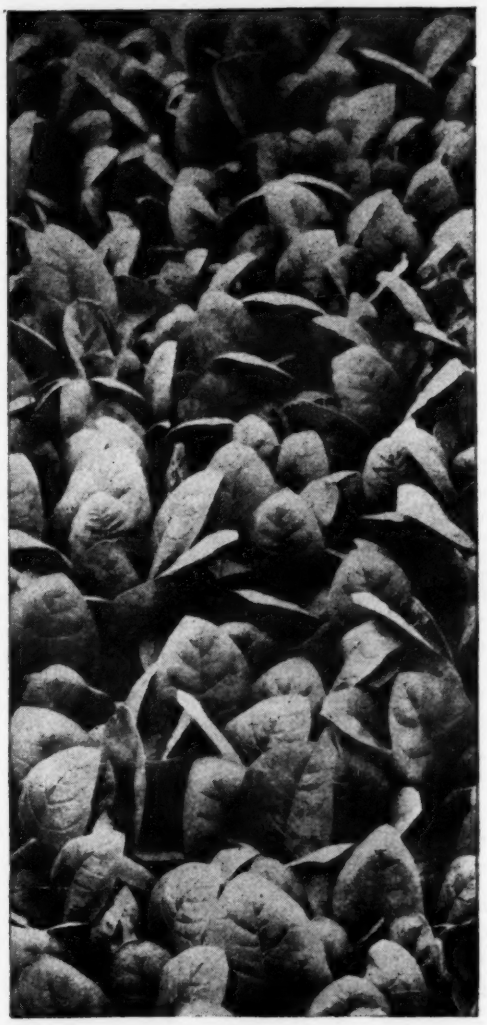
Lady slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.	lb.	.1522½	—
Chicago	lb.	.1455	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.17½	- .19¼
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.30	- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	—
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).			
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	—
Arsenate,[1,5] paste, standard, cns., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- .06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	- .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12	- .12¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .23¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- .23
3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11	- .11½
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½	- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16	- .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18	- .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	- .22¾
½-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21	- .25
l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	- .25¼

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07½	—
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¾	—
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49	—
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.	lb.	2.80	—
jars	lb.	2.69	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	—
Metallic paste, works	lb.	.19¾	- .21⅛
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.14¼	- .17⅛
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	—
other points	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points	lb.	.09½	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
other points	lb.	.10	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	—
other points	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
other points	lb.	.09¾	—
smaller lots, divd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
other points	lb.	.10¼	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	—
other points	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	—
other points	lb.	.10	—
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.14¼	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	—
other points	lb.	.10½	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14	—
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb. 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17¾	—
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730	- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.23¼	—
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- .33

Chemical Newsfront

(Above) **SIX-PLY SINGLE AND DOUBLE MULTI-WALL BAGS** made of asphalt-laminated paper treated with Cyanamid's melamine wet strength resin have been developed by Cyanamid in cooperation with the Bemis Brothers Bag Company to protect contents during outdoor storage and to permit handling while wet. Bags packed with a water soluble chemical remained in perfect condition during a four-months' test under severe weather conditions.



(Above) **WEEDLESS TOBACCO PLANT BEDS** are achieved by treating soil with Granular 'AERO' CYANAMID 90 days before seeding time. It first decomposes in the soil to form compounds which kill weed seeds and plant diseases. After this, other compounds are formed which produce an abundance of healthy, vigorous plants.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
**Trade-Mark

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Lead sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms., lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif. Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
divd., other points..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11½
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .45
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. .650 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D...ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b., Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 8.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF,, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -33.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., divd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride[6] drs., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 6% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.59.50 - —
fert., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Arr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account..ton.65.00 -68.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 60-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .29 - .30
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .45 - .46
Chilean, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.13.00 -13.25
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10% tubs..lb. .70 - .72
50%, pails.....lb. 1.71 - 1.76
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.31 - 2.33
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 4.10 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide)
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms..lb. 2.64 - 2.66
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.62 - 1.67
dms. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,5] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .51¼- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .34 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .84½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .43½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Methyl bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 800 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl. mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
tech., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- .24¼
Oleate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .22 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B., Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I. and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.00 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works.....lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoacylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .12 - .13

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(any time you can use it!)

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The arm you see here belongs to an American Can "trouble-shooter." He'll gladly put it, his brains, and the technical skill of the entire organization at your disposal.

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Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16 - .16¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance $1. Any difference for buyers' account..ton.60.00 -63.00
crushed, same basis.....ton.71.00 -75.00
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.51.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .061 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0625- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0635- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .06 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4,5] carbonate, bbls....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[5] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[5] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[4,5] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[4,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs., works, frt. prepaid..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .1015- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[4] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane ₰, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., grinding, bgs., lb. .45 - .46
100's, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 350-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artl. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots.....lb.140.00 -150.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Oil, bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.50 5.75 + .75
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
rectified, cns.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, l.c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .12¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .12¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Cedarleaf[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .96
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms. .....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .89
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 96%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.60 - —
Degras (see D).
Diliseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,3] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .99 - 1.00
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French., cns., lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax. California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .19
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33

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Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0800- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars ....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[5] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15° c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots....lb. 200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l...lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .20 - —
tankcars ....lb. .19 - .19½
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ⅛%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.60
imported, dms....gal. No stocks
foots, dms....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. ....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb. 97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms....lb. .0965-
Palmarosa, cns....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms....lb. 8.00 - —
Perilla, crude, dms....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Pimento, berry, dms....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,5] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts ....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans. lb. .1156¼- —
Red,[1] dist., dms., dlvd....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers....oz. 30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots....lb. 6.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .66¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.lb. .1300- —
tankcars ....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artif., cns....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks ....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E.lb. .05¼- —
refd., varnish, dms....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks ....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns, dms....lb. 2.65 - 3.84
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks...lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls....lb. .14¼- —
tanks ....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l....lb. .39 - .39¼
l.c.l. ....lb. .39½- .40
tanks ....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots....lb. 30.00 -35.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .40 - .48
65-75 vis., c.l....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms. extra, c.l..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .43 - .46

Oil, white mineral, USP, 95/105 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. ....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. ....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .60 - .63
320-330 vis., c.l....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. ....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms....gal. .51¾- .54½
145 vs., 65 dms....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 5.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1]....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. ....lb. .80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¾- —
other points....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points....lb. .13½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .10½- .11
sweet, bls....lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
flat leaf, bgs....lb. .09 - .09½
Orris root, African, bls....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls....lb. .65 - .70
Verons, bls....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[5,6] 30.4° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .17 - .17½

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .06¾- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms....lb. .62 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, choice, bgs.lb. .32 - .33
Portuguese, choice, bgs....lb. .41 - .42
extra fancy, bgs....lb. .39 - .40
good, bgs....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs....lb. .48½ Nom.
fair, bgs....lb. .42 - .43
good, bgs....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks...lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12½- .15

Aromatic Chemicals

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THE field of Aromatic Chemicals in Industry has widened considerably in recent years.

NO longer is the use of Perfumes restricted to the Soap, Cosmetic and Perfume Manufacturer.

PERFUMES are now widely used by such diverse manufacturers as: the rubber industry, the paper industry, the textile industry and many others.

FURTHER research is constantly being made both by us and by manufacturers of many diverse products.

PERHAPS we can be of service to you

Among our many products the following are proving useful in numerous industries:

Butyl Phenyl Acetate
Lignin Vanillin
Veratraldehyde
Ethaldehyde
Cinnamic Alcohol
Ionone Ketone
Ionone Methyl
Acetophenone
Linalool Extra

Phenyl Acet Aldehyde Di Methyl Acetal
Di Phenyl Acetal of Phenyl Acet Aldehyde
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde

Write us for Information

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0620- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0810- .
146-148 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose.		higher than
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29 - .37
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units		2.40 - 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units		1.50 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb	.10 - —
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.1050- —
4 to 24 bgs	lb.	.1100- —
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs	lb.	.31 - .31½
sports, old crop, bgs	lb.	.43 - .44
Congo, bgs	lb.	.25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	.43 Nom.
longs, old crop, bgs	lb.	No stocks
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.24¾- .25½
Niger, fair, bgs	lb.	.23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½ Nom.
Uganda, washed, bgs	lb.	No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1293 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Import, bls.	lb.	.90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), ... J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.		
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.		
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 - 1.80
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.00 - 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - —
light	bbl.	1.20 - —
diesel	gal.	.04 - —
stove dist.	gal.	.05 - —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½- —
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 - .07⅞
No. 2	gal.	.07 - .0808
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞- .07⅛
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 - .07⅛
bunker C, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞- .07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½- —
312-406 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	lb.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 - .14
Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1490- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis	gal.	.228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 389 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77 190 l.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07⅛- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagons, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.123½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco).	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07⅛

Announcement

Commencing January 1st, 1945, BOWER BRAND YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF SODA will be sold direct to customers instead of through the Electrochemicals Department of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company as in the past.

About 1890, a business relationship was established between this company and the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company who consumed our Prussiate. This resulted in over fifty years of pleasant association and an exclusive sales agreement which originated in 1911.

On the occasion of the termination of this agreement we wish to gratefully acknowledge the services of our old associate and to express appreciation for the support of the many "Bower — R. & H." customers in the past.

We solicit your future support with the assurance that your inquiries and orders will be handled by us with promptness and care.

◆

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.

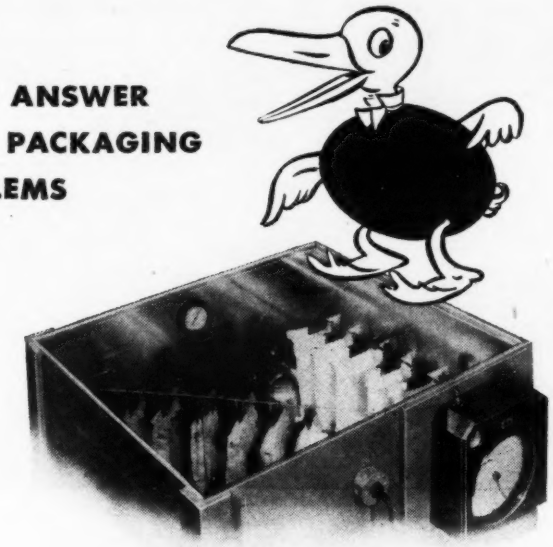
Grays Ferry Avenue and 29th Street

PHILADELPHIA 46, PA.

Telephone DEWey 0612

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.			
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.10¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	- .10¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.87	- .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.82	- .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt.	lb.	.49	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.45	- 3.00
100% solut., bots.	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.45	- 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50	- 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	- —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20	- —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	2.60	- —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.20	- —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.20	- —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.20	- —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
30% P_2O_5 minimum,	short ton.	2.90	- —
31% P_2O_5 minimum,	short ton.	3.10	- —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.45	- —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis,	long ton.	5.00	- —
72%-70% b.p.l., 51½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.50	- —
refinery ground, same basis,	long ton.	4.65	- —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.65	- —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.95	- —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.20	- —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
tins, export	lb.	.55	- —
yellow,[6] dms.	lb.	.25	- —
cs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.23½	- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinetar, retort, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.35¾	- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27	- —
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	- —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[6] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	- —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04	- .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04	- .06
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00	- —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pokeroot, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60	- .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
domestic, blue, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
cns.	lb.	.31	- .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.06½	- —
dms l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
Potash caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	- —
47% basis, dms.	lb.	.06¾	- .06½
tanks	lb.	.02¾	- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	- .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½	- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide,[6] dms., works	lb.	.55	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.60	- —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72	- .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35	- —
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	- —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.			
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	- —
Potash metabisulphite, gran., bbls.,	lb.	.19	- .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.			
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½	- —
Russian,[6] future shipt., subject to safe arrival	unit-ton.	.53¼	- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter). *H*			
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.28	- .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works	lb.	.09¾	- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾	- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½	- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.50	- .53
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	- —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks.,	ton.	200.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	- —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	- —
Potash silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
Sulphate, NF, gran.	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25	- —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70	- .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00	- —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.40	- .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾	- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.65	- .68
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04¼
Chi. ton lots	lb.	.04½	- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			

This "MONSOON IN A CABINET"



HELPS ANSWER YOUR PACKAGING PROBLEMS

You can't afford guesswork in selecting the package for your products. You want the experimenting to be done *before* your products are entrusted to the packages.

And that's exactly the work of the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory. To test Bemis Waterproof Bags, chemists and research specialists duplicate all varieties of weather conditions—even to a tropical monsoon. They duplicate extremes of shipping conditions, to test for strength. They try the chemical reactions of the commodities to be packaged.

In short, they give the bags "the works." And when our Research Laboratory says a Bemis Waterproof Bag will do your job, you can bank on it.

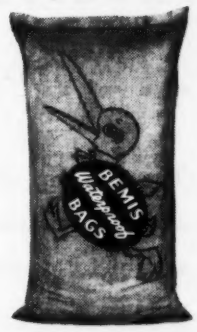
Bemis Waterproof Bags save you money, too. They cost less than other containers giving comparable protection and reduce shipping costs on both empty and filled bags. They speed up filling, closing and handling time and frequently reduce damage claims.

Mail the coupon today for the interesting booklet—"A Guide to More Efficient Shipping." And, if you wish, one of our representatives will, without obligation, call on you to discuss your packing requirements.

A STURDY PROTECTOR

Powdered, granular, crystal or lump form products frequently have a tendency to absorb moisture or odors. And, with ordinary packaging, there's danger of loss from vermin, dirt, contamination or sifting. But when your products are packaged in Bemis Waterproof Bags, they are protected from such dangers.

The tough closely woven outer fabric of Bemis Waterproof Bags is bonded with special adhesives to one or more layers of paper—thus producing the ideal shipping container for your product.



WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

ST. LOUIS · BROOKLYN

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo., 5122 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping," and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (PRODUCT)

Firm Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Mark for the attention of _____

Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.40
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, 6ms.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
Pyrethrum,[1],[6] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works	lb.	9.25 -	9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	7.15 -	—
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works	gal.	10.65 -	—
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.31½-	—
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.33¾-	—
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald	gal.	1.55 -	1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis	lb.	.45 -	.45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports	long tons.	8.00 -	10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75 -	1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines	ton.	10.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 -	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	8.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00 -	—
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works	lb.	.17 -	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
China, white, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
translucent pastels, cs., wks.	lb.	.17 -	—
Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19 -	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Quebracho extract,[1],[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $22.80 per ton	lb.	.05⅝-	.06¼
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅛-	.06⅝
dissolved, 85% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04125-	.0650
tanks, works	lb.	.03625-	.0450
ground, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08 -	.09
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.0825-	.0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09 -	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net).	flask.	150.00 -	155.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30 -	1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06 +	.13½*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01 +	.13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71 +	.13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84 +	.13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 +	.13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78 +	.13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	.86 +	.13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 +	.13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 +	.13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20 +	.13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76 +	.13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.81 +	.13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 +	.13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.79 +	.13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67 +	.13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63 +	.13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.03 +	.13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	.99 +	.13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	.81 +	.13½*

Surcharge: See note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	.50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.10 -	1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies	lb.	1.00 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	.85 -	—
medium shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.90 -	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works	lb.	2.50 -	—
light, same basis	lb.	2.20 -	—

Orange (see Orange).

Carmine, 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.75 -	5.25

Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, red).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35 -	—
Firetoner, dem., bbls., works	lb.	.85 -	—
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09½-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
imp., English, all shades	lb.	.12 -	—
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis	lb.	.08¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	.096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Pink, bbls., works	lb.	.20 -	.25
Rose lake, bbls., works	lb.	.25 -	.28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Cadmium, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 -	—
deep, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20 -	—
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.30 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.32 -	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works	lb.	.02 -	—
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.70 -	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.15 -	—
Purple, lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works	lb.	.55	Nom.
lake, alizarin, kgs., works,	lb.	.35 -	—
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05 -	—
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25 -	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 -	—
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03½-	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.50 -	2.60
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., dms.	lb.	2.47 -	2.49
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 -	.75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80 -	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.75 -	.80
powd., bbls.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams	kilo.	200.00 -	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.43¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44 -	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43 -	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Rosin, gum[1]:—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 -	—
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97 -	—
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.60 -	—
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64 -	—
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68 -	—
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66 -	—
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.72 -	—
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.88 -	—
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.13 -	—
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40 -	—
Wood, F.F.,[1] dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.32½-	4.35
l.c.l.	lb.	4.62½-	4.65
Rotenone,[1],[6] CP, bbls., works	lb.	10.90 -	—
extract, liq., dms., works	per unit.	1.05 -	—
powder (see Cube root).			
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	25.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50 -	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Safflower, Mex., bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Spanish, tins	lb.	42.00	Nom.
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast	lb.	.80 -	.81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast	lb.	.55 -	.60
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
fair, bls.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.17¾-	.18¼
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾

HARSHAW DRIERS

. . . *help maintain delivery schedules*

The delivery of supplies on schedules of clock-like precision is dependent upon the satisfactory performance of each product used in the final manufacturing process.

Harshaw Driers do their part to help keep the production of protective coatings moving steadily along. Each batch is checked carefully against standard specifications for:

1. Metal Content
2. Viscosity
3. Color
4. Stability

When you order Driers—specify Harshaw Driers . . . they will help you to maintain delivery schedules.

LIQUID DRIERS
- Uversol Liquids
- Linoresinate Liquids
- Linoleate Liquids
- Lithos
- Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
- Uversol Solids
- Linoresinate Solids
- Linoleate Solids
- Soyate Solids
- Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
- Precipitated Resinates
- Drying Salts:
  - Cobalt
  - Lead
  - Manganese
  - Zinc

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
Saligenin, dms.	lb.	15.00 - 20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92 - .98
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.		
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., fran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.46 - .50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
select, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.	lb.	.82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 - —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.19 - .22
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½- .12
3, bls.	lb.	.10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11 Nom.
Shellac,[6] bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.42½- —
Boston	lb.	.43½- —
Chicago	lb.	.44 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½- —
Boston	lb.	.49½- —
Chicago	lb.	.50 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton.	17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.50 - —
Silica, hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
10 gals., works	lb.	.27 - —
Silver bullion	oz.	.44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111- —
govt. purchase,[3] foreign	oz.	.44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 - .06
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .19
imp., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .08
NF, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 - —
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.33 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.58 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.28 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.53 - —
4	100 lbs.	2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
3	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda benzoate tech., bbls., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.39 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.		
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.30 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
Soda bisulphite, solut., 30°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 - —
Soda bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs.,	lb.	.26 - —
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works,	lb.	17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).		
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70 - 3.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.25 - 3.80
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35 - 4.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 - —
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.		
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .08½

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ALL-WEATHER PORTABLE HUT!
Made of wood to save on steel, this new type of Army barracks is insulated for warmth in the Arctic Regions. This same insulation keeps it cool in the Tropics!

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America's postwar home will feature huge glass windows, giving greater warmth and sunlight for the rooms inside.

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* The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

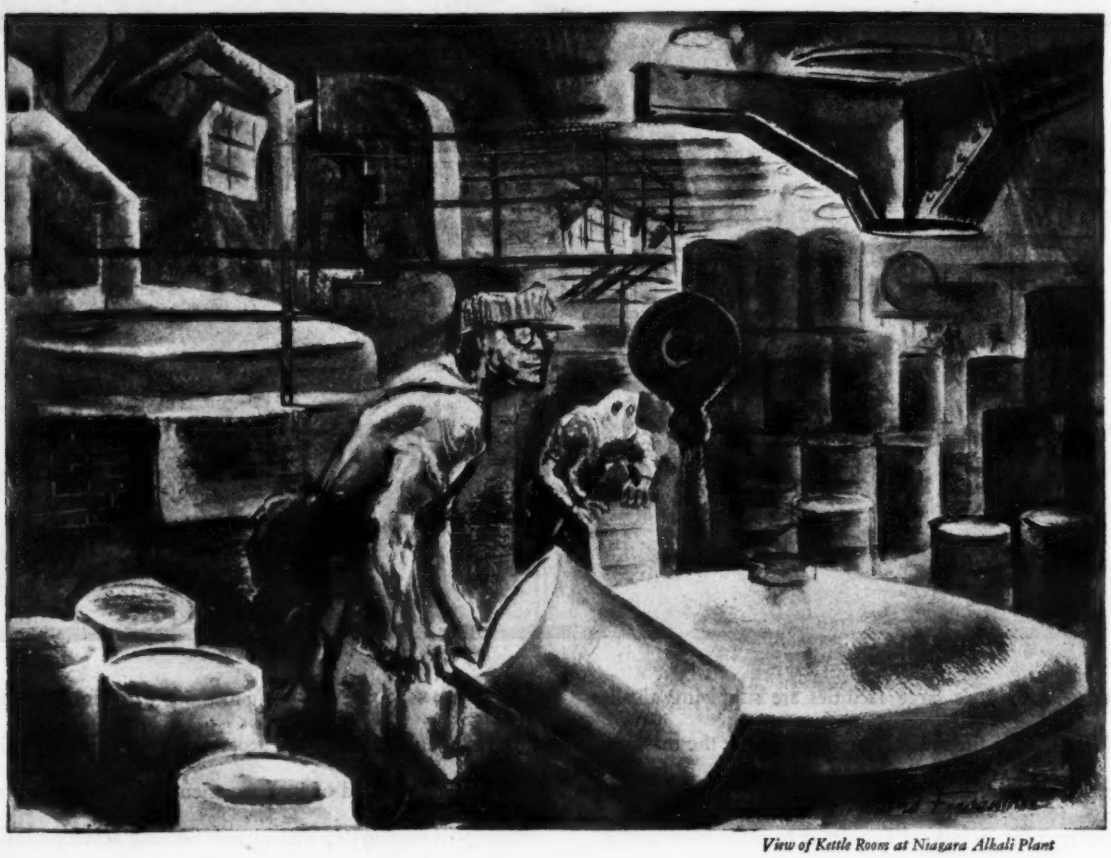
Soda chromate,[2,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½-
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, dbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

Soda iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., wks....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —

Soda pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .16 - .16½
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Soda salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, b g s., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.50
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.,gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .16 - .17
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .09
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms.- works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphanilamid, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10

Steady Hands . . .



View of Kettle Room at Niagara Alkali Plant

NIAGARA has greatly expanded its facilities to meet the enormous war demands for electro-chemical products. Thus as we turn to meet the growing peacetime requirements we remain "steady hands" at the job of producing materials for which Niagara has won an outstanding reputation as a quality house. This is assurance of continued good service and improved quality to those old customers who have relied upon Niagara for many years. And to new customers it means confidence in obtaining the highest standards of quality and the most experienced technical cooperation in the postwar era when electro-chemical products will be in increasing demand.

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.60 - 5.80
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000 - lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .18 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Aris., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphospate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet basil, bls., f.o.b. Calif..lb. .90 - .95

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Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type. grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅞- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07⅝- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk. Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms. .....lb. .55 - .60
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms., (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .90 Nom.
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Thymol, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks.
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,6] Straits .....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls. .....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .81 - .83

Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Tolidine base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[3] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
Toluol, 1° nitration, ret., dms., works..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga,30% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Trisamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, f.o.b. New Orleans, bls..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87 - .87½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65½- .76
tanks .....gal. .57½- .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .88
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

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ANOTHER ZIRCON REFRACTORY APPLICATION MAKES GOOD
A Zircon lining has successfully withstood temperatures, chemical reaction and mechanical abrasion for 14 months in this Ceramic Materials sintering furnace.
The lining is in perfect condition and should continue to withstand these conditions for many more months.
An experienced staff of field engineers, located in centralized parts of the country, is available to you for consultation on your Refractory problems.
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Representatives for Europe . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Manteaux House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C. Eng.

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[9] oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.50.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va. NH_3..ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins.lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls....lb. .55 - .60
Wattlebark,[1] E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. based on freight, $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account... ton.53.00 - —
Wattlebark, So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account. ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¾
tanks....lb. .04⅝- .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0672- .0597
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock. lb. .05595- .05845
Wax, Bayberry, bgs....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton....lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs....lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
dics., bgs., tons....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ —
ctns., ton....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .34½- .35
smaller lots....lb. .35½- .44½
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton lots.. .75¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .76¾- .85¾
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, bgs., ton. lb. .73½- —
smaller lots....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 2, bgs., ton....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Montan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots....lb. .59½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton24.00 -28.00
l.c.l....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh., 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
tin, natural, bgs....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls....lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .20 - .23
Levant....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls....lb. .30 - .50

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret., dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, ret., dms., works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret., dms., works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret., dms., works....gal. .47 - —
-tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms....lb. .85 - .86

Y

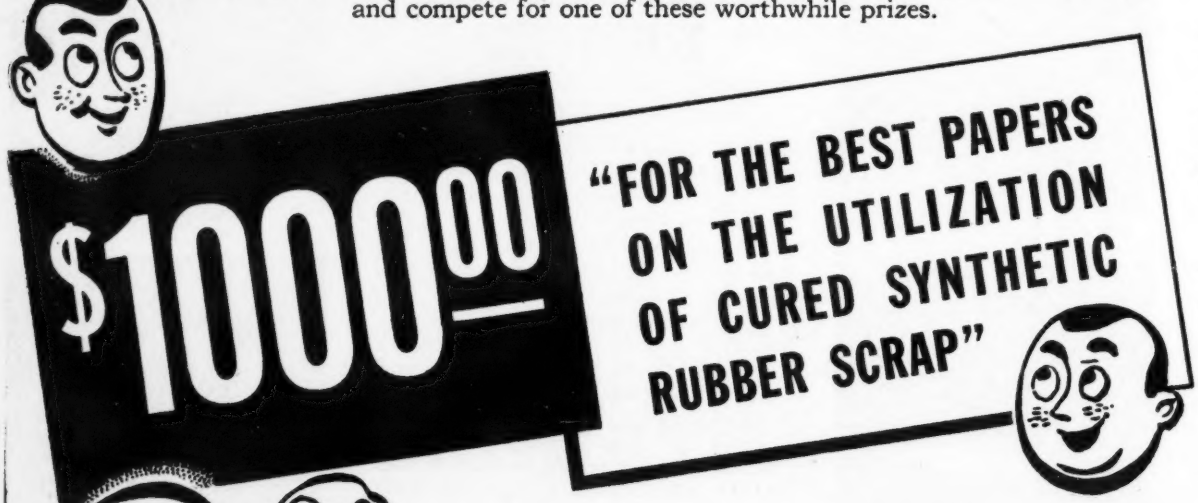
Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.

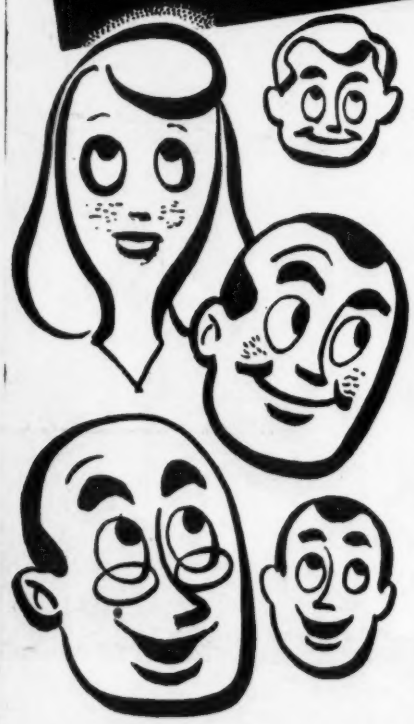
—Continued on page 41

HERE IS A PRIZE CONTEST

Anyone Can Enter!..

Yes, regardless of who you are or where you live within the boundaries of the United States or Canada, you may enter this great contest to aid America solve a perplexing problem—how best to utilize synthetic rubber scrap. Be sure to read every detail of this contest as explained below . . . then decide to enter and compete for one of these worthwhile prizes.





A group of rubber technologists identified with the rubber industry, known as the Chicago Rubber Group, is offering three prizes, totaling $1000.00, for the best papers on the utilization (reclaiming and processing) of cured synthetic rubber scrap. While the papers may deal with any phase of the problem, here are some subjects which suggest themselves: 1. Separation and segregation of synthetic scrap rubber. 2. Methods of identification of synthetic scrap rubber. 3. Reclaiming of synthetic scrap rubber. 4. Compounding studies which will result in greater use of reclaimed synthetic scrap, or of ground synthetic scrap rubber.

First prize: $500.00; second prize: $300.00; third prize: $200.00. If you feel that you have ideas of value for this contest, be sure to enter! You may win one of these substantial cash prizes.

READ THESE SIMPLE CONTEST RULES

This contest is open to anyone in the United States or Canada excepting officers and directors of the Chicago Rubber Group for 1943-45. Selection of subject matter is left to the discretion of the contestant. As many papers as desired may be submitted by any one contestant. Papers should be based upon information which has not previously been presented before any technical society meeting or published in any trade magazine. Contest closes at midnight on August 1, 1945. Awards will be made during the fall meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago, 1945. The decision of the judges will be final. Each author must submit three copies of his paper to Mr. A. R. Floreen, Vice-President City National Bank & Trust Company, 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago. These three copies will be judged separately by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, the Rubber Reclaimers Association and the Rubber Division of the American Chemical Society. The judges will report their findings to Bruce W. Hubbard, Chairman Chicago Rubber Group, 2512 W. 24th Street, Chicago, to whom all inquiries for additional information should be addressed.

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Celanese* Chemicals

Celluflex and other Celanese organic phosphates, depending on the requirements, are major plasticizer components of the protective coatings on the wiring systems of naval craft. Celluflex contributes characteristics of flame resistance, moisture resistance, lightness, toughness and flexibility to the intricate maze of electrical cables.

Practical research goes beyond actual application

FOR ITS PRODUCTION of organic chemicals, Celanese is now drawing on additional sources of raw material supply. This has been made possible by the development of new and original processes for the manufacture of organic phosphates from petroleum base products.

Celluflex*, the newest member of the Celanese family of organic phosphates, is characterized by lower specific gravity, higher viscosity and boiling point, and lower solvent power. Celluflex is used in higher percentage for plasticizing resin and cellulosic films than was feasible with other cresyl phosphates. Its lower solvency permits the incorporation of higher plasticizer content, thus Celluflex increases the tensile strength of film, eliminates tackiness, reduces film flammability and has no tendency to exude. The lower surface tension and higher viscosity of Celluflex contributes to its pigment dispersion ability, solving problems of that nature.

Like all the other Celanese organic phosphates, Celluflex is stable, odorless, non-flammable, non-oxidizing, non-volatile, and non-corrosive. It is valuable as a lubricant and as a lubricant additive for many vital applications from aviation motor oils to lubricants for delicate instruments. Complete miscibility of all these compounds with one another permits a wide range of adjustment or combination of properties to make these materials even more adaptable.

Great things are expected of synthetics, and ever greater demands will be made of the industry producing and fabricating them. As difficulties come up, you will find our research staff eager to make your problem their problem, and to assist in achieving your objective. Celanese Chemical Corporation, *a division of Celanese Corporation of America*, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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INTERMEDIATES

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QPD—1-8-1945 33

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Hindsight Is Harder

The necessity that the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion at this late hour demand a reshuffling of men to meet the needs of war is a most unfortunate bolstering of the basic criticisms which are thrown at representative form of government by the enemies of democracy. The concomitants of that necessity are still more unfortunate in their reflection on the refusal of Congress to put its duty above the jobs of its members.

The most unfortunate aspect of the situation is that the mobilization director knows that Congress will not give the nation the relief which its best interests demand. There will be no enactment of a universal service law. It would not be safe to bet that even the half-way measures asked by the director will be provided. And it is to be expected that the tightening of WMC and WPB controls and the reclassification of "farmers" will be damned all over the floors of Congress.

Three years ago, the people of the United States, and especially the thinking group constituting business, should have put aside everything else for the winning of the war. It is far more difficult to change today—and the war job is much harder.

—O-P-D—

Antitrust Jurisprudence

Among the more useful of the many suggestions for fitting the antitrust laws better to the directing of business in the public interest, the proposal of a special Federal court for the application of these statutes has a particular sort of merit. Its psychology is especially good in that it would offer a way of differentiating misguided business practices from malefactions of more felonious nature and intent. Proper construction of such a court offers, however, a problem of no mean proportions.

There is, for example, a group of business-minded individuals who would have all litigation arising out of trade practices segregated for adjudication apart from all other offenses against Federal laws. Even these differ among themselves with respect to the authority and the functioning of the tribunals and other agencies to which the separate system of jurisdiction should be entrusted. Some few would have the Federal Trade Commission take over under the Sherman act as it functions under the supplemental sisters of that statute, and among these are further consistent believers in unification, who think likewise with respect to the now divided jurisdiction in the matter of misleading merchandising of drugs and cosmetics.

Opposed to this group is a large one which would strip the Federal Trade Commission of all juridical powers and limit its functioning to a prosecuting role. Its members are fundamentally against any singularity of the dual roles of prosecutor and court. A few of the more progressive thinkers would make basic changes in the administration and enforcement of the laws regulatory of business and, while leaving prosecution under them wholly to the Department of Justice and adjudgment to the established Federal courts, would transform the Federal Trade Commission into an agency of advice and counsel with respect to all trade laws. It is suggested that this agency might well be made a part of the Department of Justice. These reformers do not join the advocates of the establishment of an office of public defender, but they quite logically argue that justice is not, as the departmental functioning now denotes, wholly a matter of prosecuting.

The trend toward declaratory judgments is in line with the foregoing suggestion. It goes the long way round. A shortening of the route is desirable. Setting up an entirely new court would present more problems of litigative procedure. Today's trend is to try the law, rather than the alleged lawbreaker, in most litigation in the category of business law. With a special court for such litigation, it could be expected that dilatory insistence upon a further preliminary determination of the question of proper jurisdiction would become quite popular, the indefiniteness of congressional enactments being what it is in that respect.

A better system of statutory regulation of business is needed in this country. This must start with a clearer, more positive definition of purpose and procedure, achieved by proper emendment and adequate codification of all the laws directed to the regulation of business practices. The next need is for an investigatory and advisory agency, fully and definitely empowered to adjudge practices in advance and economically competent to do so. The judgment of this agency should be reviewable in the regular courts, to which could well be entrusted also the determination of questions of evasion or other violation of its declared proscriptions.

—O-P-D—

Leave the Lemon at Home

The government has bought goodness knows how many tons of lemon-flavored compositions of citric and tartaric acids for the making of GI Joe Collinses out of whatever fighters in combat areas may find to drink. The soldiers are said to prefer "cognac and germ water." But, in their ingenuity, they have discovered uses for the "synthetic lemmo." An AP dispatch from Belgium says that in one area "it's the best cleaner for pots and pans to be found on the market today; sprinkled on a wet cloth, it will cut through any grease or dirt with one swipe." From other sectors comes the word that the feminine contingent of the armed forces finds the lemon powder a "wonderful hair rinse."

Besides being good for morale at the fighting front, these discoveries are big tips for promising postwar business. It is suggested to governmental purchasers that just now the lemon oil in the powders would do more good if left in the regular channels of trade.

—O-P-D—

'King Cotton' Is Failing

The reign of "King Cotton" in the Southern areas of the United States has fallen upon parlous times. The long autocratic monarch has reached a sorry stage in his necessity to go beyond the tribute of his subjects to seek maintenance from the charitableness of paternalistic democracy. He and his have become the beneficiaries of subsidy. There is something far from royal in such a state.

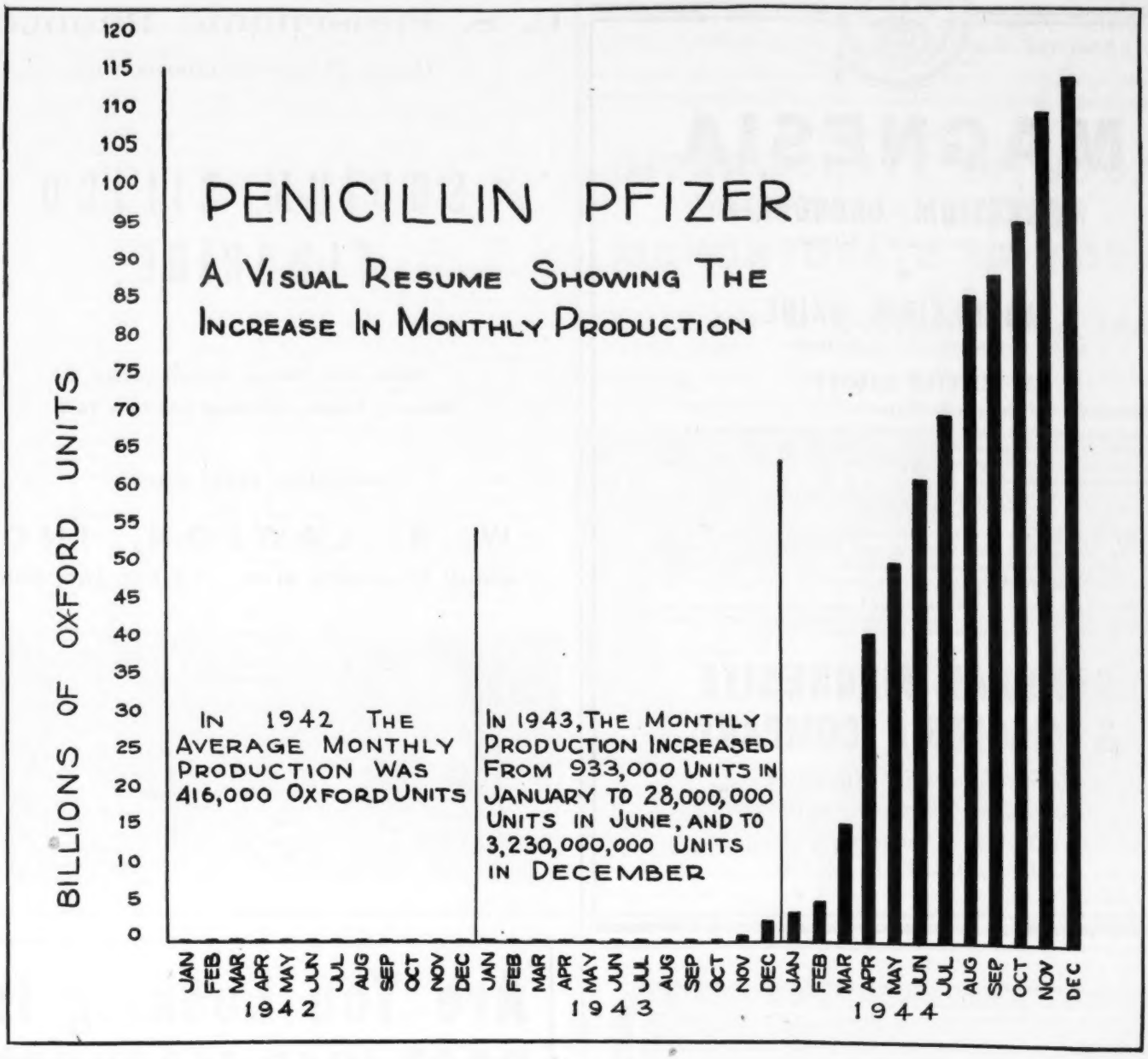
This truth is bothering the people of "King Cotton's" realm. It is bothering also those who decree the subsidization of this or that segment of agriculture to perpetuate practices which should rather be revised according to the dictates of economic progress. All sorts of plans are being laid before Congress for the bettering of "King Cotton's" current status and for the solution of the postwar protraction of this problem and introduction of others which may be worse. Synthetic textile fabrics are continuously introducing new competitive troubles for the slipping monarch.

It is significant to find the National Cottonseed Products Association recommending gradual discontinuance of governmental price-propping for cotton and the adoption of an entirely new approach to the problem of low-earning Southern agriculture. The association joins, in purpose, if not in plan, with the Secretary of Agriculture for the elimination of inefficiency. It asks for education and research. It also asks for new types of business in the South.

The future of "King Cotton's" realm lies largely in the acceptance and development of new industries—in the adoption of a widely democratic economic policy. The South is rich in mineral resources, as well as in productive land. The development of the former has proved in spots, with all sorts of raw materials from seawater to sulphur, from petroleum to potash, and more recently with relatively low-grade sources of manganese and aluminum, that a "representative government" can do much good for the region as a whole, even though the natural mineral resources are not evenly distributed.

It will take farsighted planning to allocate with the greatest general benefits the South's resources for agriculture, chemicals, metals, forest products, and animal husbandry. This will require revolt and secession from the reign of "King Cotton." It will demand also a mental revolution on the part of some of those who essay to determine and sometimes to decree the economic life of geographic or occupational groups. But, economic monarchies are good for neither.

OPD—1-8-1945



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EXTRA LIGHT

The *Original* Neoprene Type

A supreme quality product. Extremely fine state of division. Very Active. Calcined from carefully selected Carbonate. Uniform quality maintained through rigid laboratory control of modern production methods.

HEAVY

Many special types available for various specific uses. We can supply Heavy Magnesia finely ground to meet exacting screen test specifications or unground in granular form for chemical use. Shipments from stocks in Philadelphia, New York City, and Chicago.

PACKAGES—Specially designed to protect contents from moisture and air. Corrugated carton with special waterproof liner, and inner paper liner. Five-ply multi-wall bag, including asphalt liner. Special Export packages.

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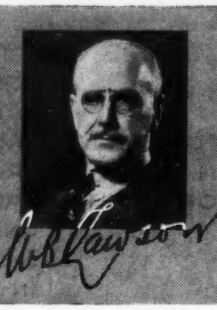

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HYDROCHLORIC ACID

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SALT CAKE

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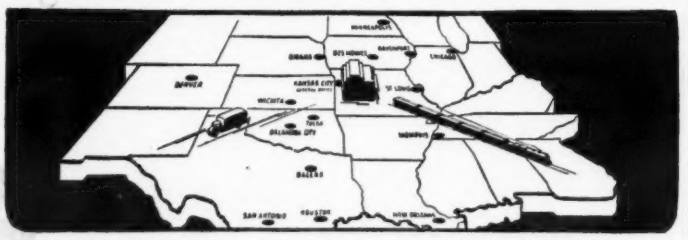

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Chicago	Denver	Houston
St. Louis	Wichita	San Antonio
Des Moines	Memphis	Davenport
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EXPORT - DOMESTIC

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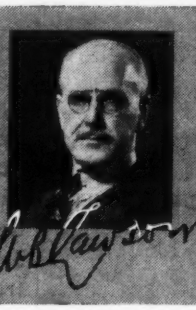

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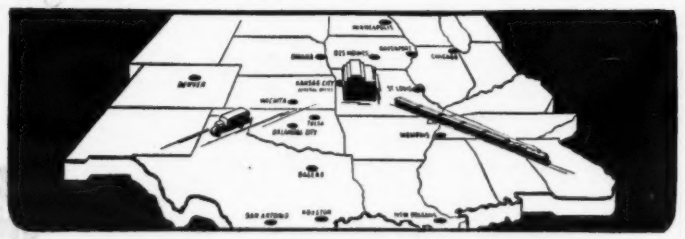

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435 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 11, ILL.

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WILLOUGHBY, OHIO

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PHONE GRANT 3750
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POTASSIUM CHLORATE
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Titanium Tetrachloride • Sulphur Chloride
Silicon Tetrachloride • Sulphuric Acid
Caustic Soda • Tartar Emetic • Liquid
Chlorine • Sulphur • Sodium Hydrosulphide
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424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.
Orlando, Florida
555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon
Houston 2, Texas

ease the distribution problem greatly. Meanwhile, the movement is under the guidance of WPB regulation.

Baltimore, Jan. 5—Production of sulphuric acid has started the new year at a high rate with plants in the condition where quite a number of them are in need of repairs and subject to shut downs, but with the output pushed as much as possible, so that the needs of the government can be met. In order that there might by be no shortage in acid for this purpose, the diversion of production to other uses was cut under the allocation plan, which has been extended over January under the ratio provided in the December arrangement. If the diversion takes acid away for other purposes more than the quantity needed, these other uses will have to get along with what is allowed them, as military needs come first. Meanwhile, efforts will be continued to increase the production of acid as much as possible. The ceiling remains at the high figures obtained by the producers in March two years ago, with renegotiation held in reserve as a check if profits appear too high.

Trade Briefs

Edgar Hubert has been appointed New England sales manager of the Edward Ermold Company, New York.

William F. C. Ewing, first vice-president and treasurer of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, has been made chairman of the board of the Sloan-Blabon Corporation, New York.

Lionel Benjamin, formerly connected with the Central Scientific Company as chemical director for fifteen years, is entering the consulting field, specializing in chemical and food processes. His new location will be at room 606, 612 North Michigan boulevard, Chicago 11.

Ethel Serfas Klingman has been appointed assistant manager of advertising for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, effective January 1. She has been with the company for seven years and for the past two years has been editor of "Contact," one of the company's house publications.

Rheem Booklet Describes Present, Future Activities

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has issued a booklet describing the past and present activities, as well as discussing its future plans. The company is making dozens of products from airplane motor mountings to antitank mines. Future plans of the company call for continuance of the manufacture of its basic products, steel shipping containers and automatic waterheaters, boilers and tanks.

Sewage Plant of Future Discussed in 'The Pioneer'

Niagara Alkali Company, New York, has released the December issue of its publication "The Pioneer," in which is featured an article on "Sewage Plant of the Future," as well a column on "What's New" in which many industrial developments are revealed.

Peroxide Bleaching Processes Described in Booklet

Two continuous peroxide bleaching processes, among the more recent outstanding contributions to the textile industry, are described in a 24-page, booklet released by the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Corrosion Booklet Available

"Corrosion," a 54-page publication issued by the International Nickel Company, is a comprehensive analysis of corrosion principles for both the practical man and the technician in the metal field. The publication will be sent on request to equipment designers, engineers, or other metal users, by the company, 67 Wall street, New York 5, N. Y.

Adrian Returns to Sylvania

John Adrian, who has been with the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board in Washington for eighteen months, has returned to the Sylvania Industrial Corporation. Mr. Adrian will make his headquarters at the New York office of the company as special representative.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Names Warehouse Manager

Harry R. Kluth has been made general manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's seventy-seven warehouses. He succeeds Frank Clarke, who moves to Brooklyn as warehouse manager and Eastern manager. Mr. Kluth started as an office boy for the company thirty-five years ago in its Philadelphia branch. In 1935 he was made manager and a year later district manager. Succeeding Mr. Kluth in Philadelphia is H. E. Zoll, who has been with the company twenty-two years. William H. Marsh of the Philadelphia branch was named assistant manager of the Philadelphia warehouse, where he has been paint manager.

Smith Color & Chemical Gives Christmas Party

The Smith Color & Chemical Company, Brooklyn, gave a Christmas party in the Greenwich Village Inn to sales and office staff and more than 100 guests. The Smith Color & Chemical was formed twenty-seven years ago. Caspar Smith, who has been identified with the color and chemical fields for thirty-seven years, is president of the company. Col. J. Robert Smith is vice-president. Col. Smith is on leave of absence and is serving with the Army in Italy.

A.Ph.A. Group Favors Narcotic Control Measure

At the suggestion of a special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, set up to study narcotics control, pharmaceutical organizations and publications are requested to publicize recommendations that have been drawn in cooperation with H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics. The A. Ph. A. committee, which includes representation from the National Association of Retail Druggists, was formed pursuant to a resolution adopted by the 1943 joint conference of the A. Ph. A. council and N.A.R.D. executive committee, which authorized a study of "measures for the conservation of narcotics and to provide for more uniform control of exempt narcotics."

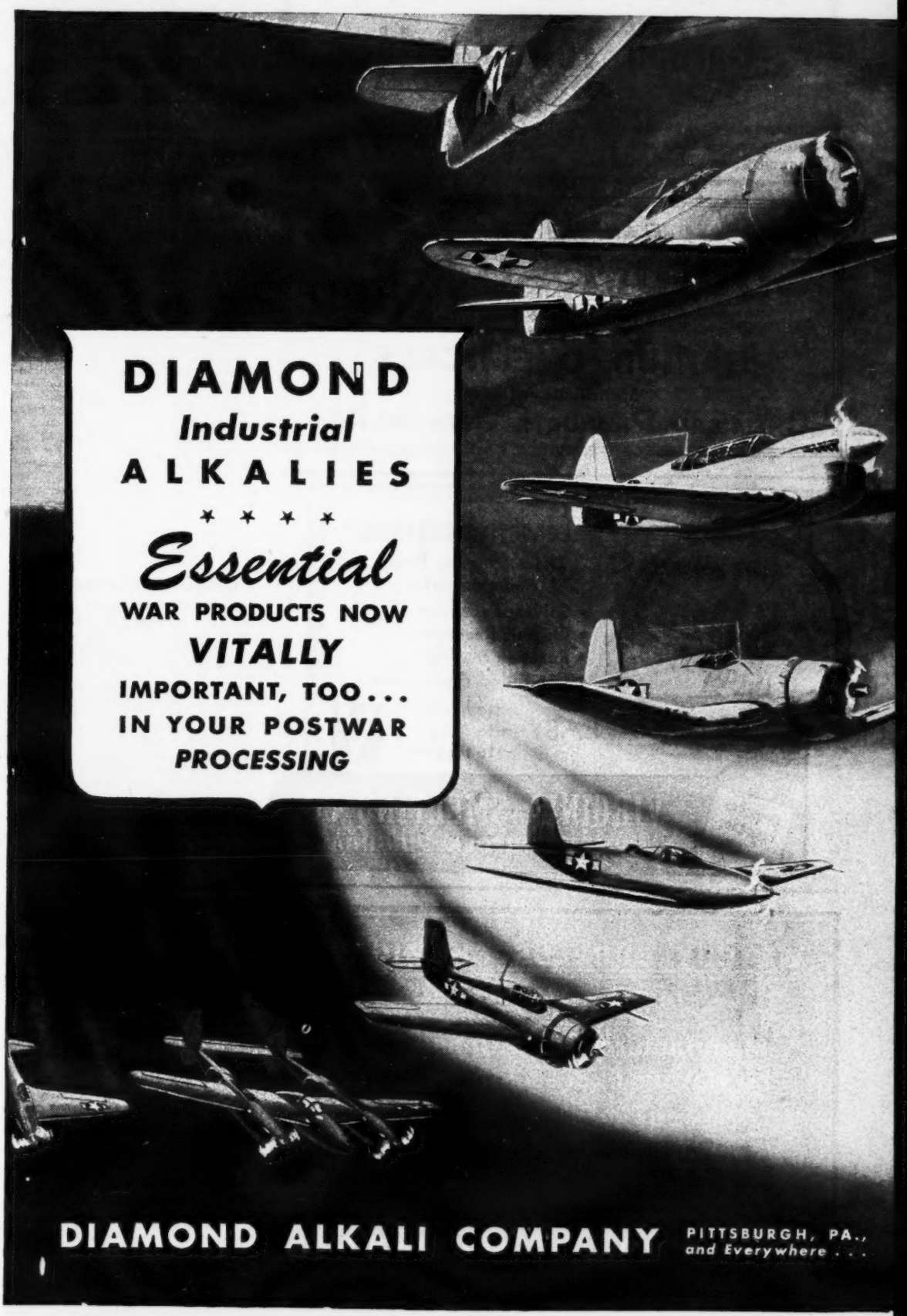
Amsco's New Year Gift, "Dictionary of Thoughts"

American Mineral Spirits Company is distributing among its many friends, as the latest of its yearend holiday remembrances, a handsomely bound copy of the "New Dictionary of Thoughts," a compilation of the condensed and striking thoughts of the world's most celebrated thinkers ers on important and interesting subjects, arranged in alphabetical order of topics.

This work contains hundreds of quotations from modern writers, both in the main body of the book and in a supplement, together with a section on familiar phrases, a subject finder and author's reference index.

Boudreau Ad Manager For Ethyl Corporation

Lt. Col. J. E. Boudreau has been appointed advertising manager for the Ethyl Corporation, New York. He had been serving with the Sixth Service Command. Ralph C. Champlin is director of advertising and public relations.



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EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
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COUNCIL BLUFFS—400 McGee Avenue
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MINNEAPOLIS—110 N. E. Sixth Street
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Manufactured by
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
CARTERSVILLE, GA.

"A VERSATILE CHEMICAL"
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CYLINDERS TANK CARS
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WAXES OILS GUMS
BARCLAY CHEMICAL COMPANY
75 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
WOrth 4-5120

Lead Chemicals

—Continued from page 5

order issued in recent months by the WPB from the standpoint of it affecting industries generally. Its issuance became necessary because the supply situation had been permitted to drop to a critical state at a time when military demands for the metal were on the increase. At the close of the year there were only 970,000 tons in sight to meet requirements in 1945 that are expected to total 1,150,000 tons.

In a move to make certain the cut in supplies is distributed as evenly as possible among the various industries needing lead in large quantities, Chairman J. A. Krug has just taken the unusual course of setting up a special lead committee in WPB to frame a policy and see to it that available lead supplies are used for the most important programs.

The committee is composed of a representative of each of the following organization units of WPB:—Tin, Lead and Zinc Division; Automotive Division; Building Materials Division; Chemicals Bureau; Copper Division; Office of Program Vice-Chairman; Office of the Metals and Minerals Vice-Chairman and the Office of the Operations Vice-Chairman.

In a general administrative order, Mr. Krug assigned to the committee the following functions:—

Assemble from various sources within the WPB and from the claimant agencies pertinent facts regarding the consumption of lead for various purposes.

Make recommendations to the chairman of the Requirements Committee, to the chairman of the Lead Appeals Committee, and to others as to the relative degrees of essentiality of the various end products using lead.

Develop plans for conservation in the use of lead so as to reduce its consumption wherever possible to the minimum necessary to support war and essential civilian activities, and to recommend to the Program Vice-Chairman order changes deemed necessary to this end.

Consider what steps may be necessary to carry out conservation programs and, in this connection, to elicit the assistance of the Office of Production Research and Development.

Consider and make recommendations to the Vice-Chairman for Civilian Requirements and other appropriate officers of the War Production Board on matters having to do with rationing of end products utilizing lead.

Develop with the assistance of the Office of Information plans for publicity campaigns designed to conserve the use of lead by the public and the collection, if necessary, of secondary lead by means of a salvage campaign.

Recommend standards and procedures which shall be followed in granting of appeals under M-38.

Chemicals Output

—Continued from page 7

that are none too plentiful today, officials explained. Consequently further facilities expansion in a number of different specialty fields is considered probable.

New carbon black plants costing $19,500,000 were approved in 1944. They will be located in the petroleum regions of the Southwest, such as in the Texas Panhandle and Oklahoma. Further expansion of facilities for the production of carbon black, large quantities of which are exported, are anticipated in 1945. However, manpower shortages will be an acute problem in carbon black production.

The value of cosmetic production jumped from $219,000,000 in 1939 to $408,000,000 in 1944. Cosmetic manufacturers are resorting to ingenious substitution of critical materials. People with higher wartime incomes and women working in war industries are enlarging the sales of cosmetics.

DDT production has expanded considerably with most of it reserved for the armed forces and a small amount allocated for agricultural experiments. The supply of pyrethrum and rotenone was approximately the same in 1944 as it was in the preceding year, and probably will remain at this level in 1945. Facilities for copper sulphate have been expanded. Calcium arsenate supplies will be more than adequate in 1945.

Output in 1944 of paints, varnishes and lacquers reached $700,000,000 as compared with $418,000,000 in 1939. War requirements use more than half of the paint, varnish and lacquer output.

American Cyanamid Has Water Filtration Process

Ordinary water can now be transformed into the chemical equivalent of distilled water by a simple filtration process developed by American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and made available in portable and stationary equipment designed for all types of users.

With these units, trademarked 'Filt-R-Stil,' water which is virtually mineral-free is made readily accessible for research laboratories; in electronic and electrolytic equipment fabrication; in the manufacture of textiles, leather, paper, pharmaceuticals, food, dyestuffs, and many other products, as well as in the filling of storage batteries.

Sulphuric Allocation

—Continued from page 7

made on schedule, but it was hoped that this would only be for a temporary period. An additional 1,200 tankcars—600 new and 600 converted cars—are being made available to Army Ordnance and industry for transportation of sulphuric acid which would solve this problem, it was stated.

Meanwhile the transfer of a considerable quantity of sulphuric acid from Baltimore to Philadelphia last month was explained as being necessary to meet a shortage of strong acid in the Philadelphia area for production of aviation gas, dyes and other products requiring the use of strong acid in their manufacture. In return, however, a small amount of spent acid was allocated to the Baltimore area to replace some of the acid taken from the fertilizer industry. Transportation difficulties may have been encountered in the delivery of the spent acid, however, it was stated, because of the shortage of tankcars.

'White House' could not be used in a trademark under terms of a bill (H. R. 468) introduced at the opening of the new Congress by Representative Eugene J. Keogh of New York. The bill was referred to the house patents committee for consideration.

Sulphur
Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
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Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
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QUALITY
ECONOMY
DEPENDABILITY
ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN
Eastern Office: Paoli, Pa.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 32

Yellow mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.13	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.15	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., worth	lb.	.04½-	.06¾
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 -	.02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
synth, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0685-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.15 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts	lb.	.15 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.35 -	.36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.21 -	.25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.00 -	5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 -	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 -	4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.33
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market report).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.10½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. righer. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14¼-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., cl., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.50 -	2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Formic Acid
85 and 90% Grades

Sodium Formate
(White Crystalline Powder)

Aluminum Formate
(Water Solution of Basic Salt)

Dependable Quality
Prompt, Efficient Service

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1
BRANCH: 180 N. Wacker Dr., CHICAGO 6

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for December 4.

Metals, Minerals Output

—Continued from page 7

tions in the South Pacific are particularly conducive to corrosion, therefore requiring anti-corrosion plating of vital parts of military equipment.

Copper

Estimated total refined copper production available in 1944 was 1,780,000 short tons, about 2 percent below the 1943 record year. The decline was attributed to manpower shortage. Imports in 1944 accounted for 38 percent of the total copper supply as compared with 34 percent in 1943.

Lead

With military requirements soaring monthly and with exports to our Allies increasing, the lead situation will become more severely critical in 1945. The critical lead situation is attributable mostly to labor shortages. Smelting and refining capacity is adequate, but the number of workers has been insufficient to raise production to meet requirements.

Magnesium

While peak monthly magnesium production of 42,000,000 pounds was achieved in January, 1944, the output leveled off in subsequent months and then dropped severely as nine government-owned magnesium plants were shut down. Production of primary magnesium, starting with January, 1945, will average about 7,500,000 pounds a month throughout the new year. The 1945 production of primary magnesium is estimated to total only about 90,000,000 pounds, as compared with 340,000,000 pounds in 1944; 370,000,000 in 1943, and 100,000,000 in 1942.

Of the fifteen plants which at one time were producing primary magnesium, only six of them will be operating in 1945, officials disclosed. The nine plants closed in 1944 were in the following cities:—Wingdale, N. Y.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Velasco, Texas; Spokane, Wash.; Dearborn, Mich.; Austin, Texas; Lake Charles, La.; Manteca, Calif., and Marysville, Mich.

Of the six magnesium plants still operating, three of them are government-owned and located in Painesville, Ohio; Luckey, Ohio, and Canaan, Conn. The three others—privately-owned—are situated in Freeport, Texas; Midland, Mich., and Permanante, Calif. The three government-owned plants are operating at approximately 50 percent of their capacity.

Tin

Currently the government stockpile of pig tin represents about nine months' consumption at current rates. However, at no time since the outbreak of the war have our new supplies of tin been equal to requirements, and as a result there has been a continued drain on stocks.

Consumption of tin in the United States amounted to 89,500 tins in 1944, 86,000 tons in 1943, 81,000 tons in 1941. These figures include secondary tin, or tin recovered from secondary products. This consumption will remain virtually unchanged during 1945, assuming that the war will be fought on two fronts.

Zinc

The zinc position is "still comfortable," largely because the government's stockpile is growing. The zinc concentrate position will continue to be favorable in 1945 if all available concentrates were to be imported and if domestic production remains at the 1944 level.

Zinc requirements are expanding because of an upward revision of military programs.

Rheem Advances Coons

C. V. Coons, sales manager of the Eastern container division of Rheem Manufacturing Company, has been promoted to assistant director of sales of both the appliance and the container divisions of the company. George W. Knight, assistant to Mr. Coons, succeeds to the latter's post as manager of the Eastern container division and E. W. Manstrom, recently discharged from the Army, has been named assistant to Mr. Knight.

For efficient fumigation
METHYL BROMIDE
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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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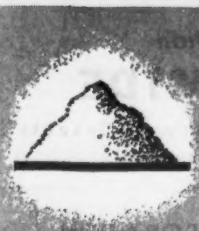
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

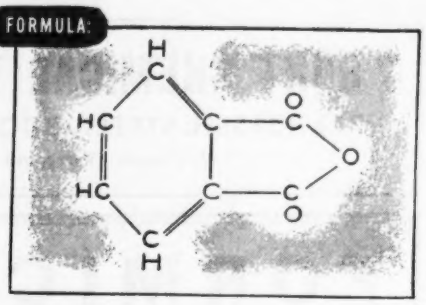


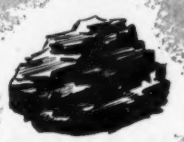
DEFINITION: Phthalic anhydride is the anhydride of phthalic acid (ortho dicarboxylic acid of benzene). It is a pure white chemical raw material in the form of small, free-flowing flakes.

HISTORY: Laurent and Marignac first obtained phthalic anhydride by warming phthalic acid with acetyl chloride.

FORMULA:

$C_8H_4O_3$





SOURCES: Phthalic acid was formerly prepared by oxidizing naphthalene with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a small amount of mercury or mercuric sulfate. The anhydride is now manufactured catalytically by passing heated air and naphthalene vapor over vanadium pentoxide.

CHARACTERISTICS: Phthalic anhydride forms, on sublimation, long, tough crystalline needles which are slightly soluble in cold water and quite readily soluble in hot water to form phthalic acid. Minimum solidification point 130.5°C; boiling point 284°C.

USES: A raw material for many ester-type plasticizers for lacquers and industrial finishes. Basic material for anthraquinone, dyes, phenolphthalein, etc. Used in making synthetic alkyd resin finishes.

GRADES: Pure white flakes shipped in wooden barrels — even net weight 275 lbs. and in multiwall paper bags — even net weight 80 lbs.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phthalic anhydride for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy withdrawals of the major coaltar chemicals for essential requirements have placed additional pressure on the overall supply situation. Production, while heavy, has been aggravated by the manpower shortage and this condition has also affected shipments. Official figures released for November show naphthalene output up 2.5 percent, compared with October but tar production was down 2.5 percent and creosote declined 16.7 percent. Stringency prevailing in phthalic anhydride has made it necessary for WPB to tighten schedule 67. Except for the 10-pound small order exemption, no phthalic anhydride can be sold without WPB authorization. Military requirements for this material have remained unusually heavy.

Steel operations for the week beginning January 1 were scheduled at 95.8 percent of ingot capacity compared with 92.1 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 96 percent. The current schedules is equivalent to a production of 1,728,100 net tons of ingots and castings for the week, compared with 1,656,900 tons for the previous week and 1,667,000 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand for military requirements and essential civilian wants have taxed current production and prevented any easement in the market's position. There was no sign of slackening of consuming demand and no suggestion of any relaxation from the tight supply conditions that have featured the market for so many weeks.

Coaltar — Reported moving along former lines. Essential specific requirements getting the top call with some reaching areas for fuel where scarcity of other materials has created hardships. Bureau of Mines gave November production at 62,809,268 gallons, compared with 64,396,220 gallons in October. Stocks at the close of November were 34,054.045 gallons against 32,783,174 gallons at the end of October.

Creosote Oil—Shipments were reported steady for railroad and government use as well as to other industries where processed piling was necessary. There was an absence of excess inventories and the market seemed to be fairly well balanced. Bureau of Mines placed November production at 3,222,108 gallons, compared with 3,870,158 gallons in October. Stocks at the end of the month were 536,749 gallons against 703,236 gallons at the end of October.

Cresol and Cresylic Acid—Manufacturers of tricresyl phosphate and other plastics seem to be getting a good share of domestic and imported material at present. While there is not enough supplies to meet requests in full, WPB has regulated shipments so that distribution will cover at least a fair part of requirements.

Naphthalene—Demand for use in the production of phthalic anhydride as well as other intermediates continued heavy. This with the call from other consumers has been sufficient to hold the market in a definitely tight position. Bureau of Mines placed November production at 8,427,345 pounds, compared with 8,127,569 pounds in October. Stocks at the end of November were 1,966,740 pounds against 2,550,640 pounds at the end of October.

Phenol—Some interests were inclined to the belief that the tight position of benzol might be reflected in a smaller output of phenol this month. The overall market was reported tight with distribution regulated by WPB.

Toluol—Heavy deliveries either directly or indirectly for military use have forced this market to retain its tight position, according to trade reports. The outlook suggests a short civilian supply indefinitely.

Xylol — Position similar to toluol, only possibly tighter. Synthetic was reported to be moving directly into government channels with other varieties heading the same way, only by an indirect route.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Trade in coaltar bases is starting off the year with continuing firmness. Buyers still are seeking to obtain more material than the market currently affords. Benzol is maintaining its firm market position. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Coaltar Acids

Cleve's—No excess inventories reported. Withdrawals by regular customers have taken major part of production. Market position tight without suggestion of nearby easement.

Fumaric—Continued in steady demand with synthetic resins and plastics taking a good share of output. The market's position remained unaltered with the supply situation tight.

Gamma—Consumption in dyestuffs was reported active enough to prevent any increase in inventories. The position remained firm without revealing any price change.

Maleic—Manufacturers of synthetic resins have called for this material and getting a good part of current production. Demand for the maleic variety was said to be unusually heavy.

Sulphanilic—Reported to be moving chiefly into regular consuming channels. Shipments have been sufficient to hold the supply position tight.

Tobias—Producers have been able to keep demand fairly well covered. Regular consumers have accounted for the market's movement. The price position remained unchanged.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Production has kept most of these materials in a position to satisfy demand without unusual difficulty. It was expected demand would increase substantially over the last half of 1944 and output was stepped up accordingly. While demand did not reach trade expectations, production had a tendency to ease the supply situation to some extent. Material was reported available last week at former price levels.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Reported that production of this material has moved forward promptly against allocated orders without leaving any surplus. WPB approved allotments of 1,296,500 gallons of benzol to aniline producers last month. Manufacturers of other intermediates and chemicals were well represented in the week's movement.

Nitrobenzene — Supply position reported tighter under a curtailed production brought about by the stringency in benzol.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand from synthetic resin manufacturers continued heavy with production insufficient to meet requirements in full. A small reserve stock has been kept for interim allocations of alkyd resins for direct military uses only. Some easement from the stringent supply situation may be brought about

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Pyridin, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended Dec. 30 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	37,133,286
Benzol	gals.	3,642,822
Coaltar	gals.	14,218,758
Creosote oil	gals.	752,067
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,586,390
Phenol	lbs.	211,519
Toluol	gals.	728,564
Xylol	gals.	164,515

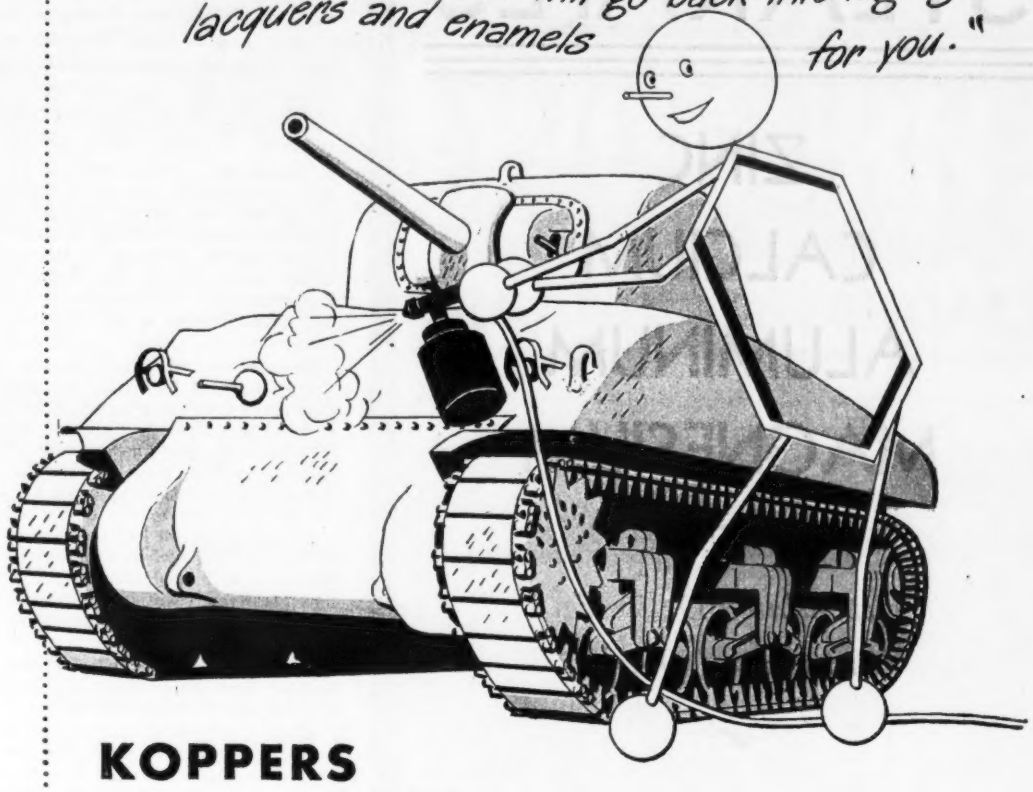
For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS

Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Phenol
Cresols
Xylenols
Cresylic acid
Naphthalene

and other coal tar chemicals

"Protective coatings for military equipment come first; soon Xylol will go back into high grade lacquers and enamels for you."



KOPPERS

The Industry that serves All Industry

KOPPERS COMPANY INC. • TAR & CHEMICAL DIVISION • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

OPD—1-8-1944 43

in the Spring through the added production from a new plant.

Pyridin—Material was available at 45c. a pound against a former base figure of 45½c. A steady miscellaneous inquiry, including the manufacturers of medicinals, dyestuffs and disinfectants was reported.

Coaltar Colors

Passing of the holiday season has revealed the same steady demand for dyestuffs. Textile mills and dye plants are operating at as large a capacity as labor conditions will permit, and demand from this industry, combined with government requests, have kept dyestuff inventories from increasing. The certified colors found a seasonal outlet in the food and cosmetic industries.

Koppers Constructed Ten By-Products Coke Ovens

Construction of ten batteries of by-product coke ovens, totaling 622 ovens, with an annual coal carbonizing capacity of 4,809,000 tons, was completed by the engineering and construction division of the Koppers Company in 1944. During the year the company also started construction of six additional batteries, totaling 457 ovens, with an annual coal carbonizing capacity of 4,027,000 tons.

Firms for whom ovens were completed in 1944, the number of batteries, total ovens and coal carbonizing capacity are:—Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Pueblo, Colo., one battery, seventy-four ovens, 500,000 tons; Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna, N. Y., two batteries, 114 ovens, 907,000 tons; Koppers Company, Inc., Seaboard Division, Kearny, N. J., one battery, sixty-five ovens, 492,000 tons; Sheffield Steel Company, Houston, Tex., one battery, forty-seven ovens, 383,000 tons; Lone Star Steel Company, Daingerfield, Tex., one battery, seventy-eight ovens, 633,000 tons; Geneva Steel Company, Geneva, Utah, three batteries, 169 ovens, 1,324,000 tons; Brazilian National Steel Company, Volta Redonda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, one battery, fifty-five ovens, 570,000 tons.

Plastic Materials Output, Sales: 1943

The United States production and sales of synthetic plastic materials in 1943, as compiled by the Tariff Commission as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Net resin content	
	Production	Sales
Cyclic (coaltar): Total.	380,667,000	337,800,000
Alkyd resins (phthalic anhydride): Total[1]	154,385,000	124,992,000
For protective coatings	153,398,000	124,184,000
For textiles	514,000	[2]
For molding and casting	291,000	[2]
For miscellaneous uses	182,000	[2]
Phenolic resins: Total	144,541,000	[3]
Phenol-formaldehyde: Total	124,716,000	118,395,000
For molding	61,424,000	60,371,000
For casting	2,838,000	2,845,000
For laminating	23,118,000	18,353,000
For protective coatings	15,519,000	15,273,000
For adhesives	10,290,000	10,247,000
For miscellaneous uses	11,527,000	11,306,000
Cresols or cresylic acid-formaldehyde	17,921,000	13,192,000
Other phenolic resins	1,904,000	[2]
Mixed phenolic resins: Total	21,395,000	18,567,000
Phenol-cresol-aldehyde	10,322,000	8,405,000
Cresol-xylenol-aldehyde	1,164,000	695,000
Other mixed phenolic resins	9,909,000	9,467,000
Polystyrene	6,737,000	6,374,000
All other[3]	53,609,000	56,280,000
Noncyclic (noncoaltar): Total	272,665,000	229,767,000
Alkyd resins: Total.	49,644,000	45,912,000
Abietic acid, abietic and maleic acids	11,789,000	12,263,000
Fumaric acid	9,035,000	6,222,000
Maleic anhydride	24,803,000	23,420,000
Other alkyd resins	4,017,000	4,007,000
Nitrogen noncyclic resins:		
Urea-formaldehyde: Total	53,859,000	51,733,000
For adhesives	32,546,000	30,521,000
For protective coatings	4,857,000	4,559,000
For miscellaneous uses	16,456,000	16,653,000
Alcohol polymerization resins[4]	522,000	415,000
Polyvinyl alcohol-aldehyde	14,435,000	12,349,000
All other	154,205,000	119,358,000

[1] Data for phthalic anhydride resin are for anhydride-alcohol-oil chemically combined.
[2] Included only in group total so as to avoid disclosure of the operations of individual companies.
[3] Cyclic resins derived from petroleum are included in "All other."
[4] Represents data for allyl alcohol and furfuryl alcohol polymerization resins.

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Protective Coatings Materials

A search for ways and means for lessening the squeeze in their production, now expected to result from the slashing of their first quarter allowances of lead and linseed oil for civilian uses, is being earnestly engaged in by the manufacturers of lead and leaded zinc pigments and the many types of exterior protective coatings in which these pigments constitute the chief ingredients. This task is engrossing the paint makers to the exclusion of all else save the paramount work of filling war orders, to which these cutdowns in materials do not apply. And, in this connection, it is noteworthy that business in military paint finishes is still expanding enormously.

Thus far no satisfactory solution of the problem of lightening the pinch exerted by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration on the output of semi-finished and completely finished paint products designed for civilian employment has yet been reached by any of the coatings makers, as all replacement materials for lead, such as titanium, lead titanate and leaded zinc oxides, are now in even scantier supply than lead itself, while further modifications of linseed oil cannot be employed in paint formulations without causing the paint products to fall below the necessary specifications.

Sales of paints and varnishes reported by fifty-eight wholesale companies for last November are shown to have declined 1 percent from those for the previous month, while their inventories at the end of that month exhibited a drop of 1 percent.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver vermilion, in bbls., 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Metallic Lead and Zinc

WPB's revision of order M-38, whereby civilian uses of lead have been cut to 60 percent of the 1944 level for the first quarter of this year, has struck a well-nigh staggering blow at production of lead pigments and leaded zinc oxides as well as lead-titanium compounds, and manufacturers of both lead pigments and finished exterior paints employing them now look for a contraction in their output to nearly the full extent of the 40 percent curtailment of their quotas. However, it is believed that there may be some easing of the blow thus administered by WPB to civilian uses as soon as adequate provision has been made for the increasing war employment of lead. Conferences are already being held by WPB with an advisory committee representing the smelting and refining interests and leading consumers in the paint trade to determine if it may be possible to liberalize the quota for this industry three months hence, if not before then.

Prices for pig lead remained unchanged for the week December 29, 1944-January 5, 1945 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Because of a shortage of labor in the zinc refining plants, the output of zinc slabs continues insufficient for the combined war and civilian requirements, although there is still a plethora of zinc ore and concentrates. Last year, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, stocks of zinc slabs gained throughout the twelve months to reach a record high level, even though the output of the metal dropped 4 percent from that for 1943. The output of slab zinc for 1944 is now estimated by the Mines Bureau as having amounted to 568,000 tons, valued at $97,696,000, exclusive of premium payments. Zinc pigment makers still have to present priorities to obtain the slabs. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week December 29, 1944-January 5, 1945 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—Manufacturers of the various types of this pigment make no secret of the fact that, although their lead inventories in some instances are fairly sizable, they are bound to feel keenly the sharp cut in their allowances for civilian use in their output of both basic carbonate and basic sulphate white leads. Demand from civilians is characteristically sluggish at the outset of the year.

Zinc Oxides—Leaded types of zinc oxide, made from ores of zinc which contain in association a certain proportion of lead sulphide ores, are likewise due for some curtailment of output, as a result of the cut in allowances of lead for civilian use, especially if, as now expected, the allocations of lead ores and of zinc ores containing some lead are cut commensurately with the allotments of pig lead. Leadfree zinc oxides, still under strict allocation control, are not affected by the cut in lead allowances for civilian use, as virtually none save military orders in these oxides is receiving authorization.

Fillers and Extenders

China Clay—Continues in moderate request with prices well maintained on both imported and domestic kaolin.

Mica—Paint trade still buying fair-sized quantities of wetground and finely pulverized scrap mica while also manifesting a light interest in dryground types.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks—In an effort to obviate the threatened extinction of inventories of channel blacks through the increasingly extensive absorption of supplies of the compressed or beaded rubber-making grades by manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, WPB has taken steps to free approximately 1,000,000 additional pounds of easy-processing channel blacks for new tire production, each month during the first quarter of this year, by restricting the use of grade A camelback to truck tires of size 7.50 and larger.

Vermilion—A belated reflection of the recent advance in the cost of mercury, which had previously resulted in markups of prices for technical mercury oxides and the U.S.P. mercurials, has occurred within the past week, in the raising of prices for quicksilver vermilion by 25 cents per pound to a basis of $2.50 in 500-pound lots and $2.52 in 100-pound lots, with $2.60 asked for 10-pound lots.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Although a movement for increasing the output of these driers, through an expanded plant capacity of a company making the raw materials from which it is obtained, is now expected to materialize within the next month or two, the current production is coming perilously close to falling short of the hugely mounting current takings of the paint and varnish trade which are already reaching record-breaking levels, with most of the consumers, who had hitherto shown a preference for naphthenates, having recourse to these drying agents, because unable to obtain authorizations to buy the former.

Stearates—With an avalanche of orders for zinc, aluminum, calcium, barium, magnesium and lithium stearates descending on the makers of these flatteners in ever-increasing proportions, many of the leading manufacturers are being compelled to decline to book new business except from old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—Supplies available for civilian uses continue meager and the situation on that score is growing tighter daily, with lend-lease shipments continually mounting. Some

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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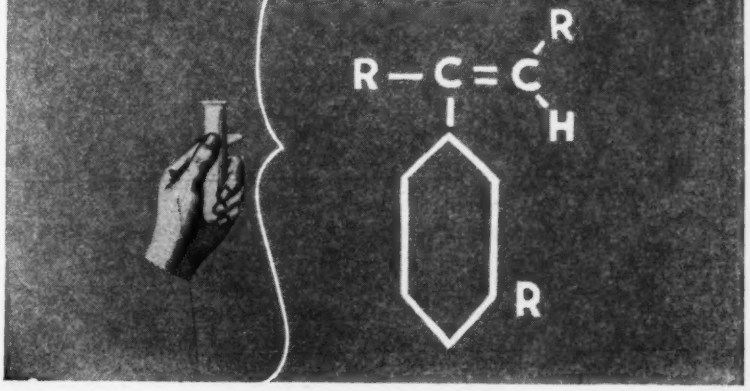

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hope for a slight easing of this situation is foreseen, however, in the expected release of a material serving for virtually the same purposes as acetone.

Methyl Acetate—This solvent material is still moving freely, but in steadily diminishing supply, as a replacement for ethyl acetate which is still in such a tight position as to be almost unobtainable for non-military uses.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Naval Stores

Rosin—In the face of a short crop and steadily diminishing supplies, the demand for gum rosin is running exceptionally high, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. While the production of rosin in the customarily ebbtide period of January to March ran to 10 percent of the total output for last year, it is not expected to reach quite such a relatively good level this year.

Trading on the Savannah Exchange reached only negligible proportions in the four days that it was open for business last week, as offerings were almost nil there. The only business worthy of recording was effected in private sales, made at the highest price levels recorded in sales by each individual producer in the January-June period.

Although the Office of Price Administration, which recently extended the applicability of its ceiling prices on gum rosin traded in on the Savannah Exchange, so as to cover all sales of gum rosin made on that exchange, regardless of where the rosin is located, is now expected to establish uniform price ceilings for producers, on all offerings off the exchange, irrespective of the location of the rosin, this action has not yet been taken by OPA.

Savannah, Jan. 5.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	...	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	...	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	...	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	...	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	...	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	...	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	...	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	...	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	...	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	...	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	...	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Barrels				
Sales	...	...	129	...	130
Receipts	...	80	64	94	27
Shipments	...	354	126	294	310
Stocks	...	14,187	14,125	13,925	13,642

* Savannah Exchange closed in observance of the New Year's Day holiday.

Turpentine—Although the volume of transactions in gum turpentine has shown a slight diminution within the past week, the demand has held out fairly well, with all fresh offerings being immediately absorbed by the distributors at the CCC parity price of 79 cents per gallon. No further drafts have been made on government stocks but it is expected that there will be a resumption of this drain shortly.

Savannah, Jan. 5.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
*Monday	...	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	79	...	40	188	24,620
Wednesday	79	1,400	54	251	24,423
Thursday	79	...	9	84	24,348
Friday	79	1,100	9	101	24,256

* Savannah Exchange closed in observance of the New Year's Day holiday.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports having delivered on lend-lease in November, 1944, an aggregate of 291,908 pounds of liquid rosin, 192,353 pounds of rosin oil, 36,083 pounds of gum rosin, 111,698 pounds of retort pine tar and 134,593 pounds of tarene.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Moving in fair volume into the synthetic resin industry as the supply has been recently expanded by growing production, resulting from the upward repricing of the material made wholly of gum rosin and the commensurate markup of quotations for that made of both gum and wood rosin.

Phthalic Anhydride—Because of the critical supply situation created by heavy military requirements for this material, which is used largely in making the alkyd resins, and which has been under allocation control for more than two years, there has been a further tightening of its control by an amendment to schedule 67 of order M-300. It cannot now be sold without WPB authorization, except for a 10-pound small order exemption and, as its regulation now stands, all stocks of this material are subject to schedule 67, notwithstanding the consumers' stocks exemption of order M-300, which specifies that persons may freely use any material that was in stock on the date of its initial allocation.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Arrivals of consignments of Congo copal, aggregating 16,715 bagfuls, or approximately 835¾ tons, have helped only in small measure to improve the greatly depleted stocks of this natural resin in the United States. But further and substantial additions to local supplies are looked for in expected arrivals of cargoes under remaining 1944 licenses and under those recently granted for an aggregate of 1,000 tons for the first quarter of this year delivery.

Shellac — With the bleaching and cutting interests still hampered in their productive operations by difficulties in procuring a sufficient quantity of seedlac and darker grades from the Defense Supplies Corporation and in the country of their origin, where their buying activities have been greatly limited by the poor yields from the Kusmi or November-December crop there, making it wellnigh impossible to replenish stocks here with new importations until the Baisakhi crop is harvested next April or May, American importers and processors of shellac are still finding conditions in the trade generally unsatisfactory. In the face of a keen, and constantly increasing, demand, they cannot fill more than a relatively small portion of the orders currently proferred to them. And there seems to be little chance for improvement until the Baisakhi crop becomes available, if then, even if a more liberal allotment of denatured alcohol is made to the cutters.

Glues and Binders

Casein—An arrival of 1,000 bagfuls, or approximately 66 tons, of casein from Uruguay has added slightly to the already ample stocks of imported casein in the United States. No licenses to import casein from Argentina have yet been granted by WPB for the first quarter of this year and none are expected to be issued at least until the conclusion of a conference scheduled to be held by the Casein Importers Advisory Committee with WPB officials in Washington on January 18.

WPB has eliminated the three-months inventory limitation hitherto applying to stocks of casein in the hands of consumers, in view of the irregular character of shipping between Argentina and Uruguay, on the one hand, and the United States, on the other, and has also granted in full all requests for allocations, in view of the excess of supplies over the anticipated demand in the fourth quarter of last year. Heretofore, the paint industry had been limited to 100 percent of 1942 consumption and the plastics industry to 120 percent of that base period consumption.

WPB officials have stated that requests for casein in the fourth quarter of 1944 were not as great as expected while shipping from South America was better than anticipated. Because of the reduction in requests, consumption for that quarter is expected to show up as less than that for the corresponding quarter of 1944.

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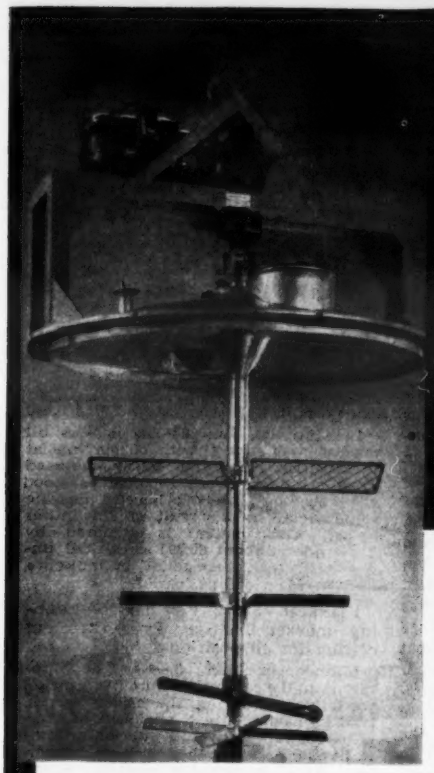

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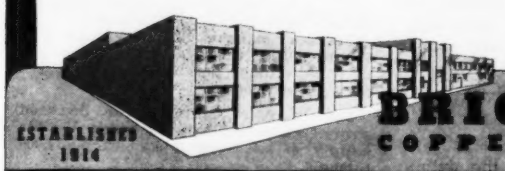

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

An active demand for most oils and fats during the week did not result in a good volume of sales owing to the scarcity of available supplies. Consumers were in the market for tallow and grease, but with production sold up, offerings were small. The production of red oil and stearic acid has been reduced because of the scarcity of these materials.

Because of the light supply of linseed oil, interest in other paint oils has been increasing. Trading in oiticica has improved for nearby delivery at higher prices. The Brazilian market was firmer and offerings for shipment were advanced fractionally. Dehydrated castor oil was in good request for prompt and forward delivery. Inquiry for tung oil was more active than for some time past.

Tight supply situation in oils and fats which shows a tendency to become more pronounced rather than indicating some improvement has caused soapmakers and other large users to view the situation with a great deal of concern because of the poor prospects of obtaining sufficient supplies of domestic oils and fats to cover their requirements during the major part of the year. It is felt in many quarters that unless the volume of imports of foreign oils is stepped up the production of many materials made therefrom will be materially reduced during the year.

Commodity Credit Corporation contemplates the purchase of 15,000,000 pounds of oleomargarin, tropical colored, to be made not later than January 16. Deliveries of 5,000,000 pounds are required during February and 10,000,000 pounds in March.

Cottonseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in the futures market during the week. Offerings were lacking and prices were firm with most deliveries close to ceilings.

Active demand for crude oil failed to bring out selling interest and trading was confined to a few tankcars at the ceiling. Refined oil was being absorbed in good volume as allocated by WFA.

War Food Administration has announced shipments of oleomargarin totaling 6,215,905 pounds and shortening of 721,738 pounds for lend-lease during the month of November.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.10 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	....	....	14.10 bid
October	....	....	13.75-14.00
December	....	....	13.50-13.60

Total sales, none.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Jan. 4—Light sales of crude cottonseed oil were noted at ceilings. Offerings continued spasmodic. Demand for cottonseed meal was excellent with moderate business done at the ceiling. Considerable cotton in this section remains in fields and much will be lost owing to high water in the lowlands.

Linseed Oil

Supply conditions in the linseed oil market were tighter, with producers turning down business of more than 5 drums for spot delivery. The bulk of sales of late has been restricted to small lots to regular buyers. No relief is in sight as to the scarcity of oil and buyers who were heretofore skeptical concerning the scarcity of oil are becoming anxious about requirements for next Spring and Summer. Withdrawals against contracts were moderate and moving spadmodically. Prices were firm.

War Food Administration has announced the shipment of 303,530 pounds of boiled linseed oil for lend-lease during November.

Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—Crushers were not offering linseed oil, except in limited quantities to cover emergency needs, and according to spokesmen for the industry offerings will not be available until there is an improvement in the flax outlook. It was hoped that flax receipts would increase after January 1 with income tax liability out of the way; however, the word has gotten around in the country that flax ceilings might be advanced and producers are holding back supplies.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	192.4	195.3

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945	1944
This week	4,440,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1, 1944	91,700,000	103,320,000

Los Angeles, Jan. 3—The linseed oil market was strong, with oil moving at the ceiling. Imperial Valley flaxseed crop conditions were reported as good with seeding largely completed despite some delay as a result of November rains. Area planted is estimated by the trade at about 60,000 acres. Oil unchanged: 14.5c. per pound in tankcars, and at 14.9c. drums, carlots.

Flaxseed—Scarcity of flaxseed keeping market inactive. Prices firm at ceiling for all positions.

Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—New developments in the cash and future flax market were lacking during the holiday week, traders having only a minimum of supplies to work with and little or no initiative to do more than pick up incoming arrivals on previous bookings. There was practically no free flax in the Minneapolis market and the work of marking down the cars was entirely a routine matter.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1943	1944	Shipments— 1945	1944
This week	45,000	169,500	.....	49,500
Since Sept. 1, 1944	9,636,000	16,030,500	1,270,000	1,539,000

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 5.—No flaxseed shipments made during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels.

Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.62½ per bushel, U. S. funds; Rosario, $2.17⅜ per bushel.

Hull, Jan. 5.—Bombay, £32⅝, January; Calcutta, £31, January; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Receipts of kernels totaled 17,230 bags which were allocated to crushers.

Coconut—All tariff duties on coconut meat and coconuts imported into this country have been removed for the duration of the war. This legislation was passed during the closing days of the last Congressional session.

Oiticica — Higher Brazilian market was reflected in the spot situation and prices were advanced ½c. per pound. Old crop oil was said to have been cleaned up and new crop was advanced owing to increased labor costs. Liquid oil on the spot was quoted at 19½c. per pound, drums, carlots and at 20c. for smaller quantities. Forward arrivals were held at 19c. per pound, drums, New York delivery. Receipts were reported totaling 200 drums.

Olive—Trading was moderate and the bulk of offering of oil in tins has been cleaned up. Drums have not been offered of late. Recent arrivals were delivered against former contracts and none were available for resale. The latest estimate of the Spanish olive oil crop for 1944 amounts to 210,000,000 kilograms, compared with the 1943 crop of 465,000,000 kilograms. The crop was reduced in part because of the unfavorable climatic conditions and because the trees usually yield less after two normal harvests.

Palm—Some 1,258 tons were received for delivery to consumers against prior contracts.

Pataua — Receipts were reported totaling 52 barrels.

Peanut—War Food Administration has terminated WFO 89, which authorized quota restrictions for peanuts and peanut butter, effective January 4. The order was issued in December, 1943, as protection against possible future peanut shortages, but never was put into operation, and its continuation is considered unnecessary.

Tucum—Receipts of 400 barrels were reported for delivery on previous contracts.

Tung—War Food Administration has revoked WFO No. 39 under which

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

tung oil was allocated prior to September 18, 1944. The order was suspended on that date. The revocation was effective as of December 30, 1944. Current supplies of the oil are ample and a large domestic production of tung nuts now is being harvested.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Conditions in this market continued strong owing to the lack of offerings and the sold up production. Demand was active and light offerings were readily taken at ceilings.

Lard—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Packers were limiting offerings to small lots to regular buyers. Market firm at ceilings. War Food Administration announced the shipment of 45,860,605 pounds of lard and 5,690,840 pounds of rendered, pork fat for lend-lease during November.

Tallow—With the small number of cattle being slaughtered at present, prospects for improvement in the tight supply situation were not promising. Business was quiet owing to the scarcity of offerings. Demand was active.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Receipts were reported totaling 250 drums and 128 casks. Market remains firm with supplies for resale scanty.

Menhaden—Trading in crude and refined oils was quiet though the market continued firm. Inquiry for crude oil was moderate but bids at the ceiling were not accepted. Refined oil was in fair call mainly for small lots.

Baltimore, Jan. 3.—Only two of the menhaden fishing companies active off the North Carolina coast are still operating in the hope of being able to fill some of the orders for oil they booked earlier in the season, all of the others having cut out before the holidays. Weather conditions have been anything but favorable for their activities, what with heavy rain and followed by snow and a hard freeze. No new sales were reported. Market was firm and unchanged at 8.9 cents per pound.

Sardine—Inquiry for crude oil was active, with light sales noted at the ceiling on the Pacific coast. Offerings continued scarce because of the bulk of the output has been sold.

Los Angeles, Jan. 3.—Some crude sardine trading was reported here this week, reflecting the tight situation that has prevailed throughout December. The California Sardine Products Institute reports 28,560 tons of sardines delivered to processing plants for the week ending December 23. The Institute also reports 4,789,916 gallons of oil were produced during the season to November 30.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Buying interest continued active for prompt and forward delivery. Producers were sold well ahead and limiting quantities to small lots for immediate delivery. Difficulty of obtaining pressing stock has reduced the output. Prices were firm at ceiling.

Stearic Acid—Same conditions in this commodity as govern red oil. Makers are sold up and not taking carlot business for March forward delivery. Market strong at ceilings.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Firm market prevailing for fatty acids. Most buyers are eager to keep their needs well covered. Ruling prices are:—Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, 11c. per pound, tankcar; 11¾c., drums, carlots; cottonseed oil, distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; 12½c., drums, carlots; coconut oil, double distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, carlots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅜c. to 3½c. per pound, carlots.

Cake and Meal

A new method for determining the base price per ton of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal and soybean meal, where the minimum protein content is less than the guaranteed analysis at the time of sale, was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective January 8. The new method reduces the base price in proportion to the reduced protein content. The selling price must now be divided by the protein guaranteed, and the resultant figure multiplied by the protein content delivered, OPA explained.

This action also clarifies the provision in the cottonseed meal regulation dealing with slab cake. It makes clear that when slab cake is purchased for regrinding at a plant other than the original producing plant the transportation cost may be added to the slab cake from the point of production to where it is ground. These changes conform to trade practices and trade association rules, OPA said.

Cottonseed Meal — Production of meal sold well ahead. Deliveries moving steadily against contracts. Demand continued active with offerings limited. Prices firm at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Trading light, owing to scarcity of supplies. Deliveries against contracts in active call.

Minneapolis, Jan. 3.—Demand for meal continued far above any chance of the mills supplying it and retail buyers as well as wholesalers and jobbers were actively interested in picking up what linseed meal they could. Mills were shipping every possible pound directly into consuming channels, selling small production largely to old customers on a per-ton former history record.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1945	1944
This week.....	6,160,000	12,460,000
Since Sept. 1, 1944....	13,020,000	178,680,000

San Francisco, Jan. 3—Market situation for cake and meal was firm at established ceilings. Copra meal in good demand with crushers allocating prospective January production to established customers. Cottonseed meal also was in good request but supplies were light. San Joaquin Valley mills sold moderate quantities for January through March shipment but large Bay Region orders were still unplaced. Mexican shippers offered scattered cars of 28 and 40 percent protein cottonseed meal at ceiling prices f.o.b. border points of entry and moderate sales were made to central California trade. Central California usage of soy bean meal was well above average because of scarcity of other oilseed cakes and meals. Current demand, however, was rather narrow with most users comfortably supplied for present needs.

Waxes

Beeswax — Receipts were reported liberal totaling 2,460 blocks and 1,030 bags. The major part of this total was consigned on former contracts. An active inquiry continued for shipments from primary centers. Offerings were light and trading was limited.

Candelilla—Trading was spasmodic on the spot and for nearby delivery. Prices were steady.

Carnauba—Consumers continued to show active interest in prompt and forward shipment from Brazil. Offerings were scarce with most sellers practically out of the market. Light

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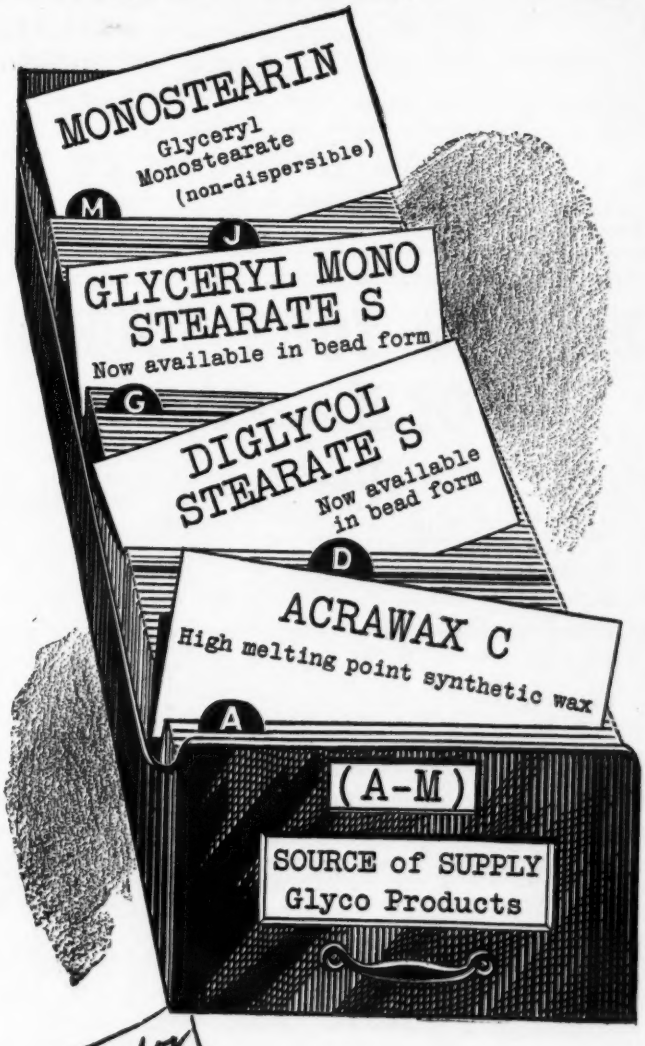

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sales were reported for April forward shipment. Receipts were reported at 2,900 bags for delivery against prior contracts.

Ouricury—Tightness in carnauba wax supply situation was expected to increase consuming interest in ouricury. Demand for the latter was moderate. Offerings for shipment were fairly liberal at unchanged quotations.

N.Y. Oil Trades to Meet

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold a quarterly meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, January 16. Dinner at 7:45 p.m. will be preceded by a reception at 6:30 p.m.

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China's Foreign Trade

—Continued from page 3

ernment monopoly regulations, farmers have been storing tung nuts instead of tung oil. If government restrictions, such as the monopoly and the official exchange rate, were removed, China would have easily 80,000 metric tons for export, of which the United States could take 70 to 75 percent, as in prewar years.

Since the Pacific war, China has hardly exported any essential oils or products thereof. Formerly, peppermint was grown largely around Shanghai, an area which has now become a sort of buffer state between the Japanese and Chinese military defense lines and has been planted with food crops. Stocks of menthol are being hoarded to some extent in Shanghai. In Free China, peppermint production has become very insignificant. Menthol exports to the United States and dementholized oil exports to Europe were very active from 1927 to 1941. Cable inquiries for menthol, from all allied countries, received by Chinese exporters during recent years, indicate a brisk demand abroad. As peppermint is an annual crop, its production can be easily recovered after the war.

Cassia oil and anise oil have not been exported much since 1941. Some cassia bark and cassia buds have been shipped to Occupied China. Camphor oil has been largely used as gasoline for highway trucks. Thus, a very small amount of camphor powder has been taken out of the raw oil for export purposes. China's production of camphor powder is limited; however, after the war, wherever natural camphor is needed, aside frfom the Formosa production, China will remain as a supplier.

Paint Manufacturing

Before the war, there were a half dozen paint factories in Shanghai, another half dozen in Hongkong, and several in Canton. There are altogether a half dozen smaller plants now in Free China. China has all kinds of drying oils, but always imports pigments. The China Vegetable Oil Corporation started as a pioneer pigment factory in 1938, in the ore-producing State of Hunan, manufacturing pigments out of zinc, lead and antimony.

There is a great demand in China for black for manufacturing printing ink. The old-fashioned pinewood black is not good enough for making printing ink. China has no gas industry, so American black should find substantial markets in China.

Soap Industry

China's soap industry was also concentrated in the coastal cities before the war. There are around a hundred laundry soap factories in Free China. The toilet soap market has always been dominated by foreign tradenames, with the British Lever Brothers' China Soap Company in the lead. However, before the war, several Chinese toilet soap manufacturers were gradually gaining a secure foothold in this market. Due to the caustic soda shortage, soap factories in the coastal cities have been able to supply only local demands. In Free China low-grade toilet soaps began to appear in Chungking two years ago, but their production has been handicapped by the shortage of aromatic chemicals.

Botanicals

In botanicals and drugs, China was an exporter of nutgalls, rhubarb, licorice, ephedra, coptis, aralia, etc. Certain amounts of these articles have been transported to cities in Occupied China, but, due to government interference, nothing has been exported abroad since the war. As in the case of other Chinese exports, such a situation encourages competition in natural and artificial products, either imported from neutral countries in Europe and South America, or produced domestically in the U.S.A.

Some deer musk has been exported to this country from China. Lately, outgoing "passengers" traveling from China to India by air, have been carrying out musk, but it is reported that the cargoes were not well reconditioned or packed in the manner of regular exports.

N.Y. Paint Production Club Scans Wall Paint

An exceptionally large attendance and an exposition of the efficiency of new flat wall paint systems featured the latest dinner-meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Building Trades Employers Association building at 2 Park avenue, January 4. The lecture was delivered by David A. Piguet, of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with the assistance of H. K. Carter, also of that company, a member of the club's technical committee.

Mr. Piquet's talk, entitled "The Pigmentation and Properties of Interior Paints," which was illustrated by stereopticon slides and colored photographic projections on a screen, explained and exhibited the pigmentation effects in an oleoresinous emulsion vehicle using suitable prime pigment combinations at several different pigment volumes and also showed the pigmentation effects in an oleoresinous nonpenetrating vehicle with the same sort of pigment combinations. Mr. Piquet also exhibited orientation with commercial controls representing ordinary oleoresinous flat, self-priming flats and emulsion type flat paints.

Atlantic Calsomine Gets 'E'

Atlantic Calsomine Company, Brooklyn, was formally presented with the Army-Navy "E" Production Award at the Hotel St. George, January 3. Dr. Joseph J. Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company, acted as master of ceremonies. Presentation of the "E" pennant was made by Col. Edgar W. Garbisch, New York District, Corps of Engineers. Henry Monasch, president of the company, accepted the award. Presentation of the "E" pins was made by Lt. Worth B. Perry, Office of Port Director, New York, and was formally accepted for the employees by John Mennella. Presentation ceremonies were followed by a dinner, with a floor show and dancing.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Increased supplies of potash are expected to be available in 1945 for agricultural use but military requirements suggest a decline in nitrogen and superphosphate stocks. While the cutback in sulphuric acid from ordnance plants indicates less superphosphate will be produced, the decrease is not expected to seriously interfere with the output of mixed fertilizers. Shipping priority has been granted for increased importations of soda nitrate over last year and this should neutralize a considerable part of the reduction in nitrogen supplies. Early decisive developments in the European war would likely exert a favorable influence on supplies of both nitrogen and superphosphate and tend to alleviate the critical labor shortage in fertilizer plants. This manpower problem is reported to be growing more acute at present and not only aggravates the production and movement of fertilizers but may affect the planting and harvesting of crops.

Demand exceeded the supply for some of the nitrogenons materials last week. Fish meal activity was restricted through the lack of offerings and the same condition was reported in castor pomace. Soda nitrate and ammonia sulphate were in heavy demand. Short supplies of both of these items were reported on the Pacific coast. Baltimore was rather blue regarding the output of superphosphate owing to the continued shortage of sulphuric acid and manpower. Some interests in that section contended that production would fall materially short of demand this year.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate — Demand has increased and the market has developed a tighter buying condition. The shortage of nitrogen compounds is said to have prompted mixers to call for more ammonia sulphate. Bureau of Mines gave November production at 134,285,245 pounds in its summary of coke byproducts. This was a decline of 3.4 percent from October. Stocks at the end of November were 142,520,456 pounds compared with 154,091,926 pounds at the close of October.

Bone Meal—Colder weather had a stimulating influence on demand from feeders and some expansion in the extent of business was reported. Odd lot sales of steamed material were also made for fertilizer use. Supplies were described as moderate with ceiling prices recognized.

Castor Pomace — Offerings were definitely scarce in the local market all week while inquiry remained active. A shortage of castor beans was reported by some producers.

Dried Blood—Sales of domestic at ceiling prices reported for feeding purposes with occasional lots moving for fertilizer. Supplies not excessive but meeting current wants.

Fish Meal — Demand was reported active and beyond the supply limit. Some material was said to be available at North Carolina points at ceiling levels. War Food Administration bought 30 tons in bags at OPA price, Terminal Island, Calif., on December 11. This material was described as of fair average quality with a crude protein content of 70.50 percent. Department of Agriculture made lend-lease deliveries of 600,000 pounds during November. The total from January to November stood at 2,860,000 pounds.

Soda Nitrate—Restrictions held this material as well as its compounds to direct application East of the Rocky Mountains. Demand was reported exceedingly active and in excess of the supply limit. It was reported that farmers have taken a lot of material which they have stored for future application.

Tankage — Feeders have taken this material at ceiling prices. Activity reported somewhat irregular with volume somewhat better.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Department of Interior reported that estimated sales of phosphate rock for 1944 exceed 5,500,000 long tons. This is a new high mark for the industry. Shipments to acidulators have continued steady with a possibility of an increased demand if the availability of sulphuric acid improves.

Superphosphate — Inquiry for this material has increased substantially with prospects favoring further expansion, while production has been seriously handicapped by manpower shortage. These conditions have exerted a tightening influence upon the general market. A favorable development was the recent announcement by the WPB of an estimated 1,200 additional tank cars to be available for the movement of sulphuric acid in the near future.

Potashes

WPB has advised that allocation of potash will be continued for the present in essentially the same form as in the past. Allocations for period 5, April and May 1945, will be made about the first of February. Applications for authorizations to accept delivery of potash in that period must be filed with WPB on form 2945, by January 15. Department of Interior stated that sales reached a new high record in 1944. Estimated total is 820,000 short tons of K_2O content.

Sulphur and Pyrites

An exceedingly heavy demand continued to feature the market at the opening of the year. The fertilizer industry was one of the major consumers in 1944, with no indication of any relaxation for the current year. Shipments of approximately 3,500,000 tons from mines last year was an all-time high record. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet with prices unchanged.

Insecticides

DDT has been reduced 40 percent in cost since July by a prominent producer, who is manfacturing the material at two and a half times designed capacity. When DDT was required so urgently a year ago for typhus control in Italy that 500 pound cargoes were flown overseas, the cost was $1.60 per pound. Commercial production, rushed to completion in record time, brought the price down to $1.00. Process inprovements, combined with the production increase, permitted a price reduction to 60c. per pound, effective January 1.

An increase in the number of victory gardens is expected this year. It is contended that reports of drafting manpower from farms has accentuated interest in home production of food crops. Dealers are said to be making inquiries for packaged goods of both fertilizers and insecticides in view of an increased distribution to home gardeners during the Spring months.

Department of Agriculture reported deliveries of 20,000 pounds of nicotine sulphate for lend-lease during November.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Jan. 5—Fertilizer manufacturers in the South are renewing their efforts to get fertilizers out of their plants and into the hands of farmers at the earliest possible moment. Delay on this movement is considered the chief bottleneck holding down production and main hindrance to meeting fully the probable demand. Dealers and agents are being pressed to provide temporary storage and to advise farmers how to safely store fertilizers in their barns. It is realized that during the winter, farm roads will be in poor condition for hauling and farmers should be urged to carry out light loads of fertilizers every time they go to town.

Baltimore, Jan. 5—Superphosphate—With the quantity of sulphuric acid cut it is expected that output of superphosphate will be reduced under the prevailing demand, with some authorities estimating that production will fall as much as one million tons short this year. It is not only the shortage of acid for fertilizer purposes that is making output inadequate, but also the scarcity of labor in the operation of superphosphate plants. The ceiling remains at 65 cents per unit of a-p-a in bulk for material under 22 percent.

Chicago, Jan. 5—Fertilizer materials market was steady to firm at the start of the year, with offerings still apparently not all that buyers of some grades would like. Orders were comparatively good for blood. Tankage held its own without too much difficulty. Bone materials were steady, with inquiry fair. Bone Materials—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $45 per ton; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.10 to $1.15 per unit; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, Jan. 5—Despite recent allocations of nitrogenous material, market conditions remain much the same as in previous weeks. Shortest items were nitrate of soda and ammonia sulphate. Fish meal markets remained firm with only moderate central California production moving readily on old and new orders. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate—Named at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Blood Meal—$4.53 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. Los Angeles; plus $6.50 per ton grinding cost; plus bags.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Columbia Naval Stores Acquires Two Plants

Columbia Naval Stores Company, Savannah, Ga., plans the erection of a processing plant at Fitzgerald, Ga., according to J. C. Nash, president of the company. Approval for construction of the new unit has been granted by the War Production Board. The company has also purchased the processing plant of the Carson Naval Stores Company at Hazelhurst, Ga. The main plant of Columbia Naval Stores Company is located in Tifton, Ga.

St. John's University Offers Advanced Chemistry Courses

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y., will offer four courses in advanced industrial chemistry commencing February 5, 1945. These courses are to be given under the Engineering Science Management War Training program. The courses are tuition-free; they are given in the evening; they are open to men and women who are now in the chemical or an allied industry and who possess satisfactory fundamental chemical education.

Trade Briefs

"Fluorochemistry" is the title of a bulletin just published by Ultra-Violet Products, Inc., Los Angeles.

Keith Stratton McHugh, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been elected a director of the Air Reduction Company.

American Pine Tar & Chemical Corporation, New York, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares no par value. Subscribers are A. A. Altmark, C. Gerner, and M. Horowitz.

Chemical research in Britain has recently been furthered by a contribution to the University of Oxford of £7,200 a year for seven years by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and one of £2,000 a year for seven years to the University of Leeds by Charles Brotherton, of Brotherton & Co., chemical manufacturer.

Crayons Types Broadening Proposed

The National Bureau of Standards has issued a proposed revision of simplified practice recommendation R192-42, covering crayons, chalks, etc. The proposed revision broadens the scope of the recommendation to include types, sizes, packaging and color range for drawing crayons, pastels, chalks, modeling clays, semi-moist water colors, dry cake water colors, liquid tempera and powder tempera, all for school use.

Wemple Is Texas-Gulf V.P.

Holland R. Wemple, who has had managerial charge of sales for the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, for a number of years, has been elected a vice-president of the company. He first became associated with the company in 1919, following service as a C. W. S. lieutenant in World War I. Mr. Wemple is a native of Illinois and an M. I. T. bachelor of science. His early occupations included metallurgical and chemical research and banking.

John Ritz Honored

John F. P. Ritz, president of the Miller Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, until its consolidation with the Davison Chemical Corporation, was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Emerson hotel, Baltimore, December 15. Mr. Ritz was honored by the Baltimore fertilizer industry, in recognition of his services in various Federal agencies, more recently with the War Food Administration.

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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—1-8-1945 52

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price features in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were sharp reductions in prices on major bromides, and a more than sharp jump in quotations on quicksilver.

Decline in prices on ammonia, potash, and soda bromides was accompanied by a reduction in the schedule on purified bromine. All changes reflected a lowering of production costs which, however, has left calcium, lithium, and magnesium bromides unaffected. Also, the schedule on bromoform was retained unchanged.

The supply situation in quicksilver was irritatingly tight and although the producers of mercurials failed promptly to reflect the further rise in quicksilver, their cost of production has risen further and, if reports of quicksilver demand and supply be correct, conditions appear to be such as to make further advances likely.

During the period under review, the War Production Board shifted diethanolamine, diethylethanolamine, and monoethanolamine to its general chemical order M-300. Allocation is on a monthly basis and the small order exemption is 5 gallons per person per month.

Reports covering purchases made by the War Food Administration in December came to hand and included one of 4,000 kilos of thiamine hydrochloride at $20 per kilo under the going market. Also, a purchase of lecithin effected at virtually prevailing market prices.

One hundred twenty-seven wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $27,400,000 in November, showed a decrease of 9 percent from September and a decrease of 1 percent from October inventories. In comparison with November, 1943, sales were up 7 percent and their inventories were 5 percent larger.

Alcohol—Whisky plants of the country, said to be 120 in number, are now working under "holiday" authorization of the War Production Board. Even as they turned to the production of beverage liquor, reports were current to the effect that WPB will permit them a "holiday" in April. It appears that no matter how insufficient alcohol for use in drug and cosmetic circles may be, the hard liquor drinkers must have their potables. The alcohol capacity diverted to non-war distribution is estimated at about 40,000,000 gallons for the month of January. This diversion of alcohol from industrial uses to consumption via the human stomach is possible because WPB has estimated that the potential total alcohol production of the country for 1945 exceeds the estimated requirements of all industrial consumers.

Ammonia Bromide—Prices have been reduced 3c. per pound, making the new quotation 28c. per pound. This was the first change since July, 1940, when a reduction was made. The movement last week reflected a lower production cost.

Atropine—Competition because of ample supplies but unchanged in price in the absence of substantial request.

Bromine—Producers reduced quotations 2c. per pound, making the schedule as follows:—Carlots, 21c. per pound; 1,000-pound lots, 23c.; single packages, 28c. The cost of production was reported to be lower.

Bromoform—Although bromine and the major bromides were reduced in price last week, quotations on bromoform remained unaltered. Production costs were reported down.

Calcium Bromide — Prices on this bromide were held unchanged at the level set in July, 1940, despite reductions made last week in prices on major bromides. Production cost on majors was reported to be lower.

Castor Oil—From January 1 through December 31, 1944, a total of 272,833,040 pounds of beans reached this country. The total compares with 1943 supplies at 269,234,530 pounds. There seems to be excellent stocks of beans available for processing. Prices in Brazil were believed to be higher

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, $1 per long ton.
Quicksilver, $10 per flask

Prices Reduced

Ammonia bromide, 3c. per lb.
Potash bromide, 2c. per lb.
Soda bromide, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
230.4	230.1	230.3	264.2

at $70 per long ton, although no business was done because of the extended Christmas-New Year holidays at the source.

Chicago, Jan. 3—Trade in castor oil is fairly extensive, with start-of-the-year activity making good comparison with conditions previously. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¾c; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Diethanolamine—The War Production Board placed this item under its general chemical order M-300 on January 2. The allocation is monthly and the small order exemption is 5 gallons per person per month.

Diethylethanolamine—Allocation of this order is now under the WPB general chemical order M-300. Five gallons per person per month are exempt from allocation control. Allocation is monthly. The shift to M-300 was ordered January 2.

Fishliver Oils — Undertones continued firm. Domestic consumption took up supplies to an extent that kept the market free from an accumulation of supplies. Outlook for requirements in 1945 suggests need of a rise in output.

San Francisco, Jan. 3—Very little trading was reported in the fishliver oil market this week, with conditions unchanged as in previous weeks. It is interesting to note that soupfin shark have practically disappeared from the landings at Seattle during the past six months, even vessels of the shark fleet failing to deliver this species.

Glycerin—Accumulation of a substantial reserve in refiners' hands will not be too easy if the lend-lease requirements hold at the levels reached over the past six months, and particularly the calls for bids to supply as called for in the past fortnight or so. There is plenty of glycerin available, however, and no genuine need will go unfilled.

Chicago, Jan. 3—Trade in glycerin is starting the new year fairly active. Buyers are still displaying considerable market interest, with material fairly plentiful. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tankcar; 14¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.

Homoatropine — Supplies are far more readily obtainable now than they were in the recent past, and prices showed signs of further unsettlement and possible decline as the result of competition.

Iodine and Iodides—Plentiful stocks of crude iodine is the definite result of especially well conceived planning that has been carried out efficiently. No shortages have developed and none are expected to arise.

Iron Citrate—Production will be controlled by the lessened availability of raw material in the months ahead. Careful distribution of production will care for essential requirements.

Lecithin—The war Food Administration on December 14 bought 4,800 pounds at 25c. per pound, less 1 percent, ten days.

Lithium Bromide—Although major bromides were reduced in price last week, lithium was left unchanged.

Magnesium Bromide—Although ammonia, potash and soda bromides were reduced last week under the influence of lower production cost, magnesium bromide remained unchanged.

Mercurials—Raw material continued to climb strongly in price and the position of all mercurials derived additional strength last week without scoring an actual advance.

Monoethanolamine—The War Production Board on January 2 moved allocation of this item to its general chemical order M-300. Allocation is

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—1-8-1945

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on a monthly basis and the small order exemption is 5 gallons per month per person.

Potash Bromide — Producers have reduced prices 2c. per pound, making the new quotation 25c. per pound. This was the first price change since July, 1940, when a reduction also was made. Lower production cost has developed in all major bromides.

Quicksilver—Prices have been advanced $10 per flask and even at the new figure the market was about nominal so far as prompt deliveries were concerned. Reports reaching factors in the spot market say asking prices on the Pacific Coast are around $153 per flask. It costs about $4.50 a flask to lay metal down in New York.

Quicksilver Data: Jan.-Nov.

Production, consumption and stocks data for January-November, 1944, as prepared by the Bureau of Mines, is:—

	Flasks			
			Stocks*	
	Output	Use	Makers	Others
January	4,400	3,400	5,549	11,300
February	3,800	3,700	5,450	9,400
March	3,800	3,600	5,011	9,900
April	3,700	3,200	5,604	9,700
May	3,400	3,100	6,171	8,900
June	3,000	3,400	5,757	9,000
July	2,700	3,000	4,025	9,300
August	2,500	3,900	4,025	9,100
September	2,500	3,900	1,936	8,400
October	2,700	3,900	2,350	7,400
November	2,300	3,900	2,004	7,800
Total	34,800	39,000	....	....

* Nov. 30.

San Francisco, Jan. 3 — Quicksilver prices continued their upward swing this week with producers quoting metal between $145 and $147 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. Spot metal was exceedingly tight.

Soda Bromide—A reduction of 2c. per pound was reported last week, making the market 25c. per pound. The last previous change was made in July, 1940, when a decline took place. Competition in major bromides was much keeener.

Strychnine — Production though considerably less than normal since some former makers produce no longer—seems to meet all requirements at this time, but there is no surplus of supply. Agents for those who ship raw material from the source report little interest shown in offerings made to manufacturers at this time.

Thiamine Hydrochloride—The War Food Administration on December 15 bought 4,000 kilos of this article at $140 per kilo. The ordinary buyers' purchase price is $160.

Medical Care Plan

—Continued from page 3

up by State health planning commissions in co-operation with local authorities. In drawing up State plans the commissions should consider the needs of all sections of the State, should include in the plan all suitable existing public and voluntary hospitals, and should plot the new construction as well as the expansion or replacement of existing facilities needed for adequate service. Before Federal funds could be granted, however, overall State plans and individual projects should be reviewed and approved by the United States Public Health Service to make sure that they meet certain minimum standards of construction, operation, and complete, co-ordinated service. There should be reasonable assurance that a new facility will have enough patients to justify its existence. In communities where sufficient income from fees of individual patients does not otherwise appear probable, provision for group pre-payment plans or tax-supported services, or both, should be required.

Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan, co-sponsor of the bill last session of Senators Robert Wagner of New York and James E. Murray of Montana for establishment of a federal system of medical and health benefits, reintroduced the bill in the house with the opening of the new Congress January 3.

The bill is identified as H. R. 395, and contains no material changes from that which he proposed last year. The new bill has been referred to the house ways and means committee for consideration.

McK & R Establishes

—Continued from page 3

Walter Cecil Butler, of Fort Worth, Texas, to head the new department.

Dr. Butler has been for the past four years head of the scientific and research department of Globe Laboratories, of Fort Worth, Tex., one of the leading manufacturers of animal remedies. After two years at John Tarleton Agricultural College in Stephenville, he transferred to Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1931. With the exception of one year of teaching, he has been associated with the Globe Laboratories and has engaged in general veterinary practice since his graduation.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Gets New Laboratory

Under the direction of Dr. Kurt G. Stern, formerly associated for seven years with the department of physiological chemistry at the Yale University School of Medicine, installation of a new laboratory at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn equipped with instruments heretofore used chiefly in biochemical research, has been announced by Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of the Graduate School.

Dr. Stern, who is noted for his contributions to enzyme chemistry, recently was awarded a grant totaling $19,000 for fundamental research on proteins and highpolymers from the Carrie S. Scheuer Foundation of New York. The grant was available for use at any institution Dr. Stern chose. In selecting the Polytechnic Institute, Dr. Stern plans to work in close cooperation with the research group of Dr. Herman F. Mark, the internationally noted authority on high-polymer chemistry, who is professor of organic chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute.

Kansas City Fire Damages Pharmaceutical Companies

Fire damaged the Kansas City quarters of the S. C. Johnsen & Sons Wax Company, Racine, Wis., and Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia. Fire in the building, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Central streets, started in the basement, where approximately $250,000 worth of pharmaceuticals were stored. There was a $100,000 damage to building on the northwest corner, which housed the McPike Drug Company, wholesale druggist. The loss in this building was due mainly to smoke and water.

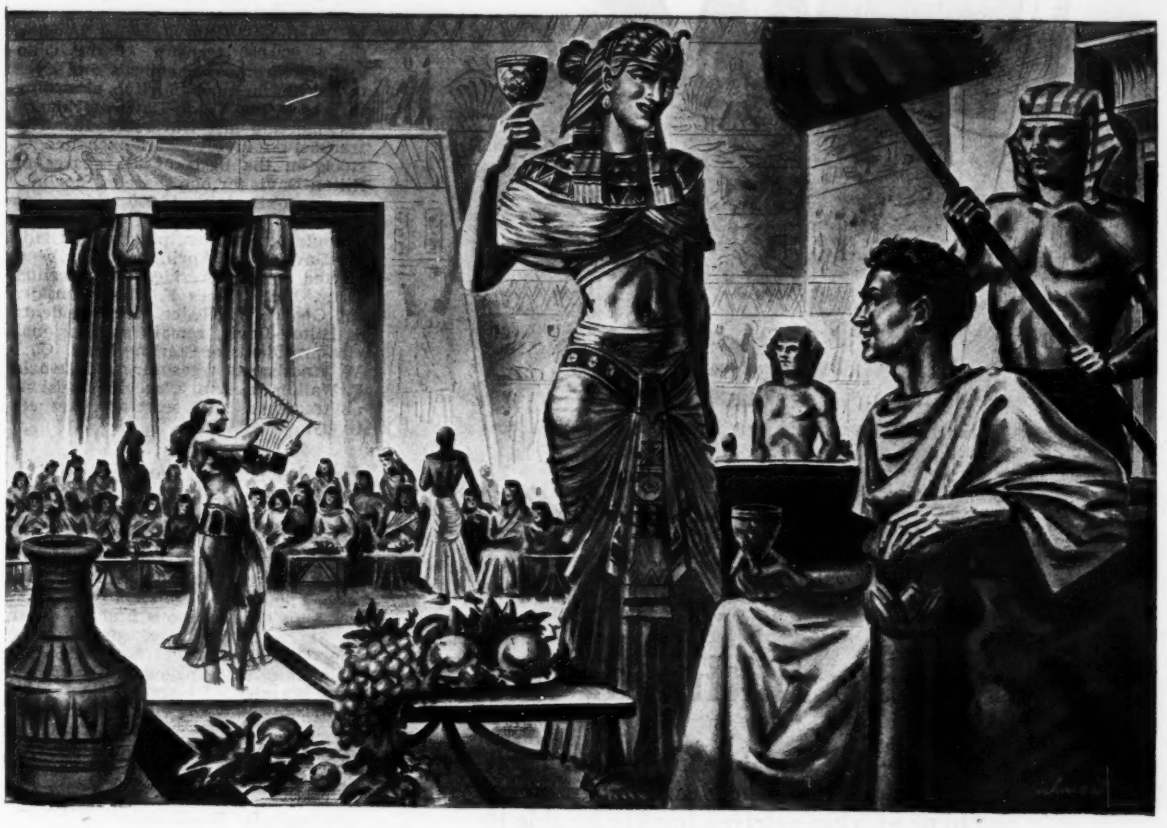
Turkey Acts to Increase Exports to United States

With a view to increasing exports to the United States, the Turkish Ministry of Commerce has announced that effective from November 15 an exchange premium of 40 percent will be paid for dollars resulting from export shipments to this country, according to cabled advice from the American Embassy at Ankara received in the Department of Commerce. Under this concession the American importer of Turkish products will receive approximately 1.80 Turkish pounds for his dollar, compared with 1.29 Turkish pounds previously received. Among the items exported from Turkey are chrome ore, canary seed, valonia, licorice, and opium.

Glass Containers Ups Dallas

Glass Containers, Inc., Los Angeles, has named R. H. Dallas assistant general sales manager. He has been with the company for twenty years.

Salvage Waste Paper



Cleopatra Drinks Her Pearl

WHEN, at a banquet in his honor, Mark Antony expressed his amazement over the costliness of the festivities, Cleopatra replied by dissolving a pearl valued at five million sisterii in a cup of mild acid, and drinking to the health of the Roman triumvir with the words: "My draught to Antony shall far exceed this!"

Although it had been known since ancient times that substances consisting largely of calcium salts would dissolve in acids, it was not until 1854, when Bunsen worked on calcium, that the properties of this element were established. Therewith the door was opened to the vast commercial production of calcium salts for medicine, pharmacy and industrial chemistry.

For 77 years MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS have specialized in the manufacture of calcium salts and other chemicals of QUALITY IN QUANTITY. During this time over 90 calcium salts by MALLINCKRODT, including the Chloride in 5 different meshes, Gluconate, Iodide, Mandelate, Phosphate, Stearate, Sulfate, Sulfite, Sulfocarbolate, etc., have been of service to chemical users. The MALLINCKRODT trademark is your assurance of chemicals which meet your most exacting requirements.

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A star—a token of honor added to the Army-Navy "E" award we cherish with pride but which we received with great humility.

A star—an inspiration to each and every one of us to work with undiminshed zeal towards greater achievement—not for the hope of glory but for the love of righteousness and the lasting dignity of peace-loving peoples.

With full hearts, we gratefully receive the Star—and rededicate ourselves, our souls and bodies to faithfully perform our duties of production.

David D. Catts
President

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ACID, CRESYLIC—800 dms
ANNATTO SEED—4 bgs, S Stern Stiner Co
ARROWROOT FLOUR—87 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc
BABASSU KERNELS—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
7,498 bgs, 749,800 lbs, Franklin Baker Co
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, E F Drew & Co
8,333 bgs, 833,300 lbs, General Food Corp
BARBASCO—94 cs, United States Commercial Co
POWDERED—700 bls, United States Commercial Co
ROOT—6,371 bls, United States Commercial Co
BISMUTH—167 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Co
BRISTLES, HOG—100 cs, United States Commercial Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—90 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASCARILLA BARK—500 bgs, United States Commercial Co
CASTOR BEANS—6,772 bgs, 1,015,800 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHALK, COMMON—600 bgs
PRECIPITATED—100 bgs
CHARCOAL—50 bgs, Amerlux Steel Product Co
CHRYSAROBIN—6 cs, McKesson & Robbins

Hilton-Davis Co. Now Div. of Sterling Drug

Formation of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company Division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, was announced by James Hill, Jr., president, in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, when the $3,000,000 transfer of the Ohio manufacturers of chemicals and dyes to Sterling became effective, according to vote of the Hilton-Davis stockholders' meeting last November 16. The transaction involved an exchange of stock on the basis of 3¼ shares of Hilton-Davis for one share of Sterling, or approximately 45,000 shares of Sterling.

Louis A. Hoffman, president of Hilton-Davis since April, 1942, has been elected a vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc. James F. Thompson, jr., and George W. Nieder, vice-presidents of Hilton-Davis, remain as divisional vice-presidents of Sterling Drug. Carl W. Aneshanse, treasurer, and Donald F. Walker, secretary, become divisional treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Upjohn Names Fox, Smith To Managerial Posts

Fernen E. Fox, former sales manager for government accounts for the Upjohn Company pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been appointed sales manager for the company's Minneapolis branch. Vern L. Smith, former sales supervisor of the Detroit district, has been appointed sales manager of the Cleveland branch.

Mr. Fox started with the company in 1930 as a salesman in Billings, Mont. Mr. Smith started with Upjohn in 1921 as a salesman in Detroit.

Burroughs Wellcome Raises Hale

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has named J. N. Hale director of distribution, formerly held by G. S. Dunbar, newly-elected president. Mr. Hale has been with the firm since 1934 in the capacity of representative, southern district supervisor, and assistant director of sales.

P.J. Pauls Reorganized

The firm of Paul J. Pauls, for more than twenty years importers and exporters of chemicals, drugs, oils, resins, plastics and organic coating materials, has been reorganized under the name of Paul J. Pauls, Inc. and has opened offices in Union building, Plainfield, N. J. Dagfinn G. Thuesen has been named vice-president and will act as the firm's chemical consultant. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and an officer of Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club and has been affiliated with the chemical, plastic and coating material industries since 1923.

Merrell to Increase Plant

Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has announced WPB approval for the construction of a new three-story laboratory and manufacturing building and of a warehouse, both buildings to be connected with the present plant.

Weld Drug Company, Auburn, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

CLAY, CHINA—3 cks
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Ernest Adler & Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Farr & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, H A Philipp & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, General Food Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Westfeldt Bros
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, H W Peabody Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
800 bgs, 160,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
74,498 bgs, 14,898,600 lbs, United States Commercial Co
408 bgs, 80,600 lbs, Victory Shipping Co
111 bgs, 22,200 lbs
COLOMBO ROOT—4,905 lbs
CORIANDER SEED—2 bgs, 280 lbs, London & Co
1,680 bgs, 218,400 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
CUBE, POWDERED—100 bgs, United States Commercial Co
ROOT—58 bgs, United States Commercial Co
FISH LIVERS—40 bbls, National Oil Co
GLANDS—30 cs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
GLUESTOCK—34 bls, H Remis Co
GUM, COPAL—9,000 bgs, O G Innis Corp
1,200 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co
1,400 bgs, H P Winter & Co
901 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
600 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
900 bgs, Industrial Chemical Co
800 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
2,300 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
LOCUST—10 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs
HONEY—50 bbls, Colonial Molasses Co
5 bbls, D Steengrafe
6 bbls, East Asiatic Co
5 bbls, J C Murray & Co
1 bbl, J C Paton & Co
JUNIPER BERRIES—2 bgs, London & Co
MACE—5 cs, Catz American Co
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—47 cks
MANGANESE SULPHATE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co
MANGROVE BARK—55,209 lbs
MENTHOL—15 cs, McKesson & Robbins
9 cs, Vick Chemical Co
50 cs, Marc Raymond
19 cs, M Rothschild & Co
MICA—1 cs, W R Grace & Co
MOLASSES—17,147,995 lbs
NUTGALLS—111,759 lbs
NUTMEGS—2 bgs, J A McClade
2 bgs, Fred Henjes, Jr
OIL, CASTOR—800 dms, United States Commercial Co
COD—250 dms
128 cks
CODLIVER—30 dms
300 dms, E R Squibb & Sons
550 dms, C L Huisking & Co
130 dms, Marden Wild Corp
95 dms, Eelsingh Lugtigeid
260 dms, Arista Oil Product Co
1,800 dms, Bankers Trust Co
EUCALYPTUS—5 dms
LEMON—20 cs, Polak & Schwarz
OITICICA—200 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co
OLIVE—4,100 cs
ORANGE—260 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
30 cs, Stuart Bros
PALM—1,258 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PATAUA—52 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co
SASSAFRAS—8 dms, Trubek Laboratories
7 dms, Otto Gerdau Co
20 dms, Orbis Product Corp
SOD—10 cks
TUCUM—400 bbls, E F Drew & Co
OX GALLS—4 bbls, Dino Luzzatto
PAINT—80 dms
PEPPER, RED—400 bbls
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—352,018 lbs
SHELLAC—75 bgs
GARNET LAC—8 bgs
SEED LAC—50 bgs
TARA, POWDERED—128 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
SEED—100 bgs, National City Bank
TONKA BEANS—35 bbls, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—7 cks, Standard Ultramarine Co
WATTLE BARK—2,858,173 lbs
EXTRACT—400,860 lbs
WAX, BEES—120 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
230 blocks, Will & Baumer Candle Co
500 blocks, L Luzzatto
780 blocks, Paul & Stein Bros
300 blocks, H D Shelon & Co
2 bgs, Whittermore Wright Co
3 bgs, Lazzatto Co
7 bgs, D Steengrafe
5 bgs
295 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
90 bgs, H R Potter
235 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp
270 bgs, Barclay Bank
126 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
499 blocks, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
CARNAUBA—213 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
135 bgs, Tranship, Inc
25 bgs, American Commercial Co
65 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
39 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
125 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
800 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co
500 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
38 bgs, McArthur Chemical Co
76 bgs, W M Allison & Co
300 bgs, Wm Diehl Co
376 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products

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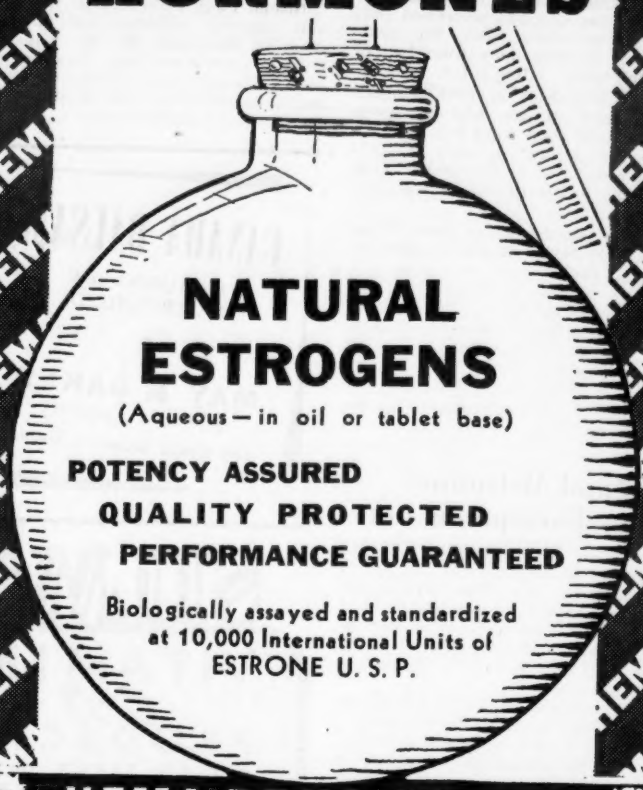
HORMONES



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Alkyd Resin Requests Must Be In Early

OPD Washington Bureau

Because the critical supply of phthalic alkyd resins will not assure the granting of interim requests for allocations, the War Production Board emphasizes the necessity of submitting all allocation requests for these materials by the fifteenth of each month.

Interim allocations of phthalic alkyd resins will be made only when the available supply permits this action, and it is expected that in some months only one allocation will be made. Under such circumstances, requests for allocations received after the fifteenth of the month will be held over until the following month.

To expedite allocations where military emergencies exist, applicants should have their local military contracting officers contact the military liaison representatives in WPB, the bureau suggested.

George Walker, manager of the Albany division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been transferred to Baltimore, where he will manage the Southern division.

Mercury Output Declined in 1944

Conditions in the mercury industry were reversed in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. At the beginning of the year supplies were at near record levels, consumption was sharply reduced and the price was headed downward, upheld in part by Metals Reserve Company purchases. From the producers' viewpoint the situation worsened until mid-year at which time the price amounted to little more than half of the established ceiling price.

At the beginning of 1944 industry stocks stood at the highest levels reached until then from the time the Bureau of Mines' monthly surveys were inaugurated in September, 1939, and for an indeterminate period prior thereto.

Mercury produced in the United States, 1943-44 by States in flasks of 76 pounds each:—

	1943	1944*
Arizona	541	540
Arkansas	1,532	80
California	33,812	28,000
Nevada	4,577	2,290
Oregon	4,651	3,190
Texas	1,769	1,130
Alaska and Idaho	5,047	2,270
Total	51,929	37,500

* Estimated.

Urea and Melamine Resins Exemptions Cut

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of the critical supply of formaldehyde, the War Production Board by amendment to schedule 34 of M-300, has cut the mail-order exemption for urea and melamine aldehyde resins from 2,000 pounds to 550 pounds a month.

Another amendment to the schedule requires that applications for allocations of urea and melamine aldehyde resins for the production of protective coatings be filed in accordance with direction 2 of M-300, which provides ten baskets or groups of enduses for these materials.

RFC Chemical Projects Total $119,000,000

OPD Washington Bureau

Since the start of the production program, the Defense Plants Corporation, according to Secretary of Commerce Jones, has made commitments totaling $119,000,000 for expansion of chemical production facilities. The commitments involve 161 projects.

In addition DSC has made commitments totaling $812,000,000 for ninety-seven aluminum facilities projects; $715,000,000 for fifty-seven synthetic rubber manufacturing projects; $453,000,000 for fifty-two magnesium projects; and $245,000,000 for thirty-eight aviation gasoline projects.

Glycol Ethers Supply Tightened by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

A reduction in the small-order exemption for glycol ethers has been made by the War Production Board in amendment to schedule 36 of M-300, because of heavy military requirements for these chemicals.

The small-order exemption for monobutyl ether of ethyleneglycol has been reduced from 4,000 pounds to 400 pounds a month.

Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

He was named president of Prairie organization in 1923.

Major Theodore Olsen, United States Marine Corps Reserve, was killed in action December 15. Before enlisting he was a mining engineer for the Phelps Dodge Company, Brisbee, Ariz.

Joseph Cox, a chemist in the drug and cosmetic industry, died in Los Angeles, December 25. He was seventy-five years of age. Cox opened his own laboratory in 1939, after having been affiliated with McKesson & Robbins for twenty-six years.

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Sumac Quebracho Gambier
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Ceiling prices for solid quebracho extract were increased fractionally by the Office of Price Administration, effective January 1. The advance, OPA stated, was made necessary because of increased costs of labor, bagging, and transportation in South America. Since the bulk of quebracho extract is sold by importers in its original form, and shipped directly to the tanners, the advance in price applies only to sales made by importers. A cost study is always under way in the agency to determine what adjustments will be necessary in present maximum prices for warehouse sales of the commodity, and in present ceilings for liquid and ground quebracho extracts.

The new delivered-to-tannery price in most cases will still be less, however, than the prices tanners had to pay two years ago for the material. The excessively high war risk insurance rates then in force have been since reduced to a nominal amount, OPA said.

A revision of the leather pricing regulation, which is expected to bring about a decrease in the actual prices charged for leather at the producer and wholesaler levels, was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective January 29. However, before that date any person may sell and deliver under existing regulations or schedules or, at his option, under the provisions of this revised regulation. The new regulation applies to all sales of leather except sales at retail and sales to persons engaged in the business of repairing harness. Sales of chamois, ostrich, reptile and aquatic leathers are not covered by this regulation.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quebracho extract, solid, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
284.0	283.4	283.2	272.8

Chemicals

Bichromates—Supply situation continued tight with production of both potash and soda moving steadily into consumption under allocation. Market was strong with prices unchanged.

Zinc Dust—Production of zinc dust totaled 2,500 tons and shipments 2,094 tons during October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks on hand at the end of that month were 851 tons against 464 tons at the beginning of October.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Small lots were in fair request for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Supplies on spot continued scanty.

Madder—Moderate lots were moving against former contracts. New business was slow. Quotations were steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Prices held steady. Demand has slackened seasonally, but trading was expected to expand during the next few weeks. Supplies were not heavy but adequate to cover needs. Soluble dried blood was unchanged and quiet.

Albumen Egg—Trading continued restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Supplies were offered more freely. Prices were unchanged covering a wide range depending upon seller and quantity. War Food Administration reported shipments of dried eggs totaling 15,344,639 pounds for export under lend-lease during November. Dried egg production in November totaled 15,597,000 pounds, about 30 percent less than produced in November last year. Approximately two-thirds of the dried egg was obtained from frozen and storage shell eggs. Production of dried egg from January through November of this year totaled 309,536,000 pounds compared with 240,911,000 pounds during the same period a year ago. To obtain the amount dried so far this year, approximately 1,148,202,000 pounds of liquid egg were used (equivalent to 30,656,000 cases of shell eggs). Storage stocks of dried egg on December 1 totaled 110,139,000 pounds, of which 90,116,000 pounds were government holdings.

Egg Yolk—Conditions were strong owing to limited supplies in sellers hands. Trading was limited to actual needs and mainly in small lots. Prices were well held.

Starch Corn—Business was spasmodic, though the call for delivery against former contracts absorbed the bulk of the output. Prices were firm and unchanged. Visible supply of corn was increased 460,000 bushels for the week ended December 30, totaling 11,708,000 bushels against 11,100,000 bushels a year ago, according to the New York Produce Exchange. Owing to a more abundant corn supply, the War Food Administration has announced the termination of WFO 96 which required operators of grain elevators in five corn belt states to set aside 60 percent of the corn received by them. Reasons given by WFA for their decision, that it is no longer necessary for the government to continue assisting essential corn processors to obtain corn, were this year's record corn crop of 3,228,000,000 bushels and a reduction in livestock, which reduces considerably corn requirements for feed. Operators affected are located in 124 counties of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana Minnesota and Nebraska.

Starch, Potato—Scarcity of offerings owing to the sold-up production restricted trading. Inquiry continued active. Market was firm at ceilings.

Tapioca Flour—This market was entirely nominal because of the lack of trading. Supplies here were scarce and offerings for shipment from Brazil were at prices above import ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Consuming inquiry for nearby and forward requirements was fairly active. Offerings from primary market continued light owing to the scarcity of stocks there and cargo space. Prices were firm.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was light and spasmodic. Offerings from producings centers have been liberal of late. Buyers were not showing an active inquiry. Prices were unchanged. Receipts were reported at 55,200 pounds.

Myrobalans—Offerings for nearby and forward shipment were liberal with consumers showing little interest in the market. Primary markets were unchanged and steady, according to cable advices.

Quebracho—An advance of ¾c. per pound in the price ceiling of solid quebracho extract was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective January 1, by amendment No. 4 to MPR No. 531. This was made necessary because of the increased costs of labor, bagging and transportation in South America, OPA said. Solid extract was advanced to 5⅝c. to 6¼c. per pound in ton lots, according to grade. Since the bulk of quebracho extract is sold by importers in its original form, and shipped directly to the tanners, this advance applies only to sales made by importers. A cost study is always under way in the agency to determine what adjustments will be necessary in present maximum prices for warehouse sales of the commodity, and in present ceilings for liquid and ground quebracho extracts, OPA stated.

Tara Powder—This market was quiet with prices unchanged and more or less nominal. Receipts were reported at 128 bags of powder and 100 bags of seed.

Wattle Bark—Inventories were further replenished by receipts of bark and extract. Receipts were reported totaling 1,430 tons of bark and 200 tons of extract, which were delivered against contracts booked months ago. Consumers, however, continued to show an active inquiry in nearby and future requirements. Offerings were still light and restricted to April forward shipment. Prices were firm and unchanged.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ALBUMENS

OPD—1-8-1945 59

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The new year opened in typically quiet fashion. New orders were conservative in number and the fact that stocks generally are low in dealers' hands kept down the quantity of merchandise sold. Undertones were generally firm to strong and nothing suggests an early easing of the market.

In one sense, however, the new year opens unique in that there was practically no tendency toward liquidation of stocks which consumers often offer as the result of taking inventory and calculating their probable requirements between now and new crops becoming available. Nothing in the inventory position of dealers would suggest turn-of-the-year bargains in such quarters. Since the market lacked these elements of normal times, it was small wonder that prices would far better be described as strong rather than steady.

One interesting development, however, was the as yet abortive attempts to get British-American officials here or in Turkey to forward to this market quantities of the poppy seed they bought a long time back to prevent the seed being sent to Germany. The seed is three years old but the attempt to secure export is reasonably young.

Cocillana bark actually sold at prices far above recently quoted levels. Transactions appeared once more in safflower, but the prices paid were very high. Sweet basil in California was cheaper, but California leucophylla sage was higher. Mexican sarsaparilla sold at an advance. Though quotations were noted on Russian cantharides, conditions suggested that pricing was not backed by actual stocks. Recleaned Mexican anise was shaded, as also was dewhiskered dill seed. An enormous amount of pyrethrum was in hand but all is earmarked under government allocation. Also, stocks of colombo root rose sharply.

Balsams

Peru—The year began as it ended—quiet as to activity but firm as to price under the influence of an almost total lack of competition.

Tolu—Business was solely jobbing in character and there was not a great deal of that sort of activity last week. The new year began with trade very slow but there is reason to expect that some fair-sized requirements will be covered shortly.

Barks

Black Haw—Short supply is likely to be the rule until another collection may change the not satisfactory picture. The limited stocks available are tightly held in strong hands.

Cascara Sagrada—The progress of the war does not now suggest less ship building on the Pacific Coast. Maintenance of ship building on a large scale means scarcity of labor for peeling cascara bark this year. Labor was scarce in 1944 but users' reserve stocks were sufficient to prevent a shortage developing. The supply situation might change if peel ran short this year.

Cocillana—The article is in very short supply and an order for something around half a ton could not be filled at less than 42c. per pound last week. That price was paid after most local dealers reported no stocks.

Elm—The smallest collection ever has resulted in stocks of select bark being virtually unobtainable as an open market transaction. And the poor collection this year may be repeated in 1945 unless London shall make its needs known in the not far distant future.

Beans

Vanilla—The market is left almost without stocks to deliver on new orders. Not many Mexicans are left and most of the Bourbon beans recently added to stocks have been delivered to contract buyers. Relief from shortage must await further additions of Bourbon beans already bought and eagerly awaited here by both importers and dealers. And it is not certain that there will be many beans left after contracts now outstanding against future additions to stock have been completed.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cocillana bark, 18c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Sage, Calif., leucophylla, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Mex., recleaned, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ¾c. per lb.
Sweet basil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
242.5	242.3	242.6	260.5

Berries

Juniper—While consumers' stocks have been improved of late, those of dealers have not been restored to a major extent. Large quantities have been made available but most of them direct from pier to owner.

Flowers

Chamomile — All urgent requirements are being met promptly but the local reserve is something smaller than normal at the beginning of the new year. Dealers here will have to depend on Argentine ships bringing replacements forward from that country until European market reopen again.

Pyrethrum — Stocks of flowers gained to the extent of 352,018 bales. Every pound moves to consumers under the closest kind of allocation and new users stand small chance of getting an official okey on their applications for a priority.

Safflower—The article sold on spot at $1.20 per pound last week for a not very large parcel of prompt delivery goods. Recently, most former suppliers had reported absence of spot stocks.

Gums

Aloe—No further recession in prices on Curacao gum were reported in the first week of the new year. The available stock is far from normal size and its cost at the source of supply eliminated much opportunity for additional price concessions as the result of competition.

Arabic—There seems to be plenty of gum available on spot and a not very broad consuming requirement at this time. However, spot prices are close to actual costs now, and in the past when current stocks were bought. Some figure that the end of the war will herald the rising of a huge international demand and expect a sharp rise in primary market quotations when it comes.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—The price range on Portuguese material broadened, the market being 17½c. to 19½c. per pound with the tendency being to make 19½c. minimum. Other available varieties lacked change.

Sage—Leucophylla California material was higher at 55c. to 60c. per pound but the Dalmatian type was unchanged. Imported material held steady to firm but was not asked for much.

Stramonium — Future requirements of consumers seem to be well covered and most dealers look for none but moderate activity in the nearby future.

Sweet Basil—The market has eased back to 90c. to 95c. per pound as competition pressed a market not notable for the appearance of consumer requirements.

Thyme—Stocks of California supplies of French type material have dwindled to the point where suppliers call the market nominal. Moderate

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

OPD—1-8-1945 61

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FOENUGREEK SEED
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HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
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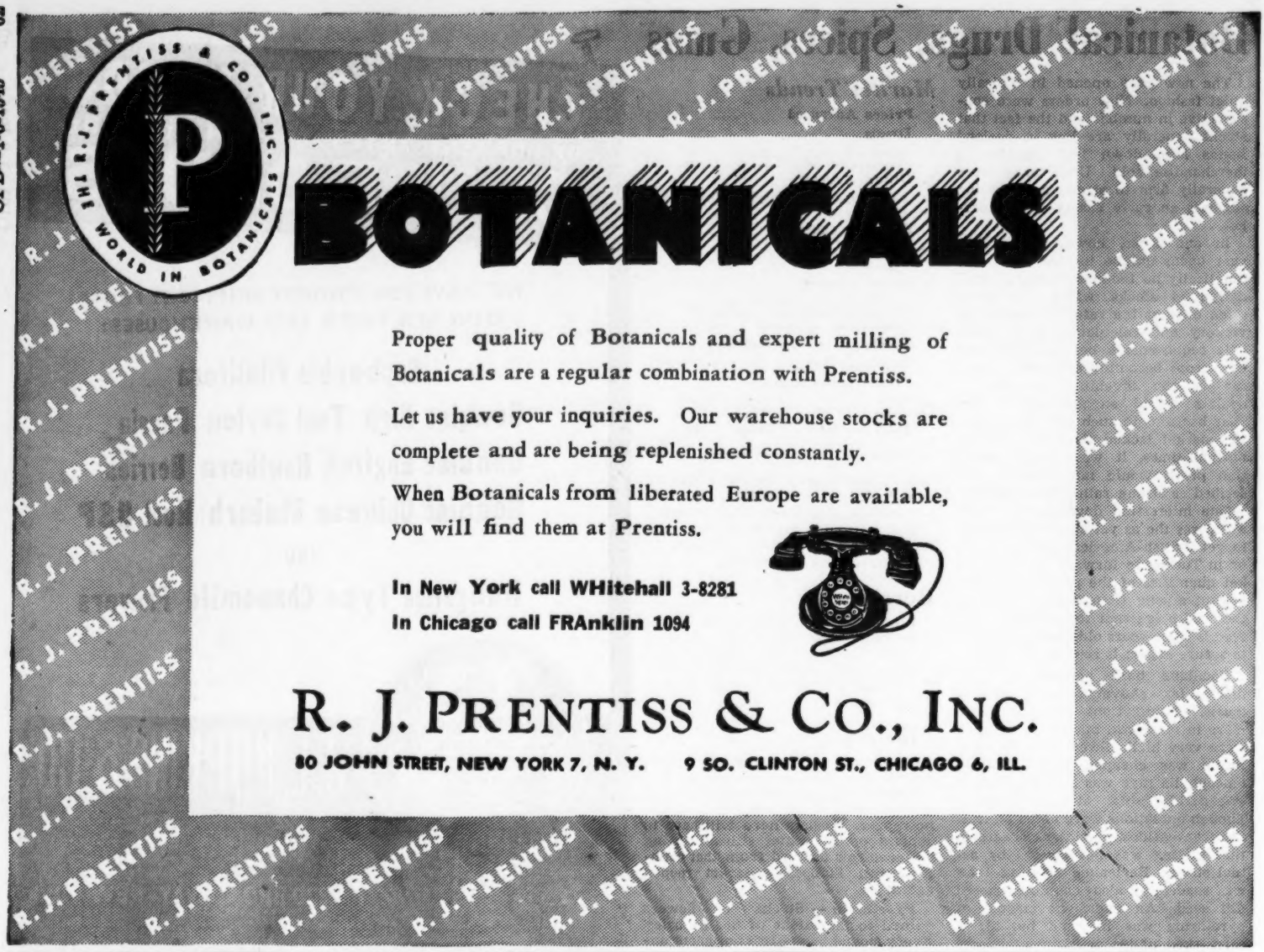
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holdings of Spanish herb are available.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Although some have quoted Russian flies, there was reason to doubt that spot goods were actually available. In fact there were buyers unable to place business last week.

Ergot—No foreign market weakness prevails at present and there is said to be nothing suggestive of easing abroad when another crop shall become available. It appeared that it will require Russian production materially to change the Spanish and Portuguese market position.

Lycopodium—Some local agents are quoting prices far under those mentioned by merchants and nowhere near the values last reported being well maintained in the New England production area. The low-quoted goods were said to rest at a point in Maine.

Roots

Aletris—Next to nothing is available on spot and little to less remains unsold in hands of primary market collectors. Careful distribution must prevail if the the supply is to last until another collection time.

Sarsaparilla — Mexican root was higher at 23c. to 24c. per pound and the supply situation has tightened to a considerable extent.

Senega — Stocks probably have never been quite so small on spot as they are at present. Usually, all dealers have some. Now, most dealers have none. The market is very strong.

Seeds

Anise—Recleaned Mexican seed was lowered to 17½c. to 18c. per pound as competition gained.

Caraway—California production is now described as "Dutch type" and occupies a firm price position at 74c. to 75c. per pound.

Celery—The market held free from even fractional change in price. The market begins 1945 at a price considered low when compared with first costs in India.

—*Continued on page 68*

Cleo Syrup, Vess Co. Receiverships Asked

A suit seeking appointment of receivers for the Cleo Cola Syrup Corporation and the Vess Beverage Company and an accounting of money alleged due Cleo from Vess and Leroy C. Schneeberger, a director in both companies, has been filed in the St. Louis circuit court by Drue A. Haley, president of the Cleo syrup firm.

Cylinder Ammonia Prices in Canada Issued

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders has been reduced 1½c. per pound by Canadian Industries, Ltd. The new price became effective January 1. The company states, subject to acceptance on or before January 31, 1945, it will offer to contract for buyer's 1945 requirements at contract prices uniformally 1½c. per pound lower than its new open-market schedule.

Holiday Mementoes Received

With grateful appreciation to its friends, *OPD* acknowledges here the receipt of holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill. Among the mementoes received are:—

Recipe for a victorious New Year's "punch" in personality, from J. L. Hopkins, New York.

Card of seasonal greetings, from Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Playing cards and score pad, from the Dickerson Company, Philadelphia.

Three-at-a-time desk calendar in a plastics easel, from the William D. Neuberg Company, New York.

Twelve-leaf large wall calendar giving daily historical data, from the Merchants Chemical Company, Philadelphia.

Wishes for a victorious year, from Root-Mandabach Advertising Agency, Chicago.

Letter of gratefulness and hope, from the Visking Corporation, Chicago.

Wall calendar, from the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Wall calendar, from Welch, Holme & Clark, New York.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Prices for numerous essential oils have been adjusted to conform to prevailing replacement costs and the ability of dealers to supply. The adjustments have been mainly upward and emphasize strongly the low state of supply and the almost total eclipse of incisive competition.

Something of a crisis developed in Brazilian bois de rose and Mexican lignaloe as supplies tightened and replacement became more expensive. An extremely poor distribution of odd and ends stocks of cajeput accompanied considerably higher asking prices. Cananga was in similar position. No lavender flower oil or lavandin of any sort was offered. Bourbon geranium was down on the betterment of supplies of late. Cedarleaf was slightly cheaper, and shading of prices on pineneedle and rosemary was noted.

A preliminary report regarding the foreign situation in French essential oils was released by the Department of Commerce, whose representative abroad is surveying the situation in France in the interest of the United States essential oil dealers and perfumers.

On its face, it is disappointing because the information gathered differs widely as between French sources considered to be reliable. The investigator frankly says that French ability to export oils in prewar volume is uncertain and reports vary as to specific commodities. Some informants abroad say exports of floral oils can be but 10 percent to 20 percent of normal U. S. needs. Others say lavender flower and lavandin exports can not be more than 50 percent of U. S. requirements. Still other quarters risk the view that both oils can be exported up to 100 percent of this countries prewar takings. The preliminary report appears elsewhere in this issue.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond, bitter, ffa., 75c. per lb.
Bay, 50-55, 5c. per lb.
Bois de rose, 75c. per lb.
Cajeput, technical, 35c. per lb.
redistilled, 10c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 75c. per lb.
rectified, 75c. per lb.
Coriander, $2 per lb.
Croton, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit, 5c. per lb.
Lignaloe, 80c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Pineneedle, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
201.8	204.6	204.7	255.6

Essential Oils

Almond—Bitter oil free from prussiac acid was higher at $5.25 to $5.50 per pound, if and when available. Sweet oil remained very steady but was not called for often.

Anise—Since Chinese oil is absent from this market, the availability of a limited quantity of Russian oil at $4 to $4.25 per pound, may serve to relieve some of the pangs of shortage.

Bay—Quotations on the 50-55 percent oil were up slightly to $1.50 to $1.65 per pound, quoted as to seller and quantity. Some quarters failed to offer any 55-60 percent.

Bergamot—There is quite a lot of talk about oil being available in the open market at under $6 per pound, but when one seeks to place a firm order with a new supplier, the actual scarcity of this material becomes more apparent. Consumers, however, hold fair quantities if they had been regular buyers prior to the war.

Cajeput—Only the smallest kind of quantities could be found and the prices were generally strong at $2.25 to $2.30 per pound for technical; rectified, $14 to $15. There is little chance for improving the short supply position in the nearby future.

Cassia—Only substitutes are available in first hands and some quarters are pressing such supplies in highly effective fashion. Sales to the food industry were said to be up. One drum genuine oil reported in resale quarters.

Cedarleaf—Sales were made at slightly under ceiling limits. Prices asked ranged from $2.60 to $2.85 per pound according to seller and quantity. A reasonable amount of competition was noted.

Citronella — Ceylon oil remained quiet on spot but was exceptionally firm in price, reflecting the absence of material unsettlement in the primary market. Demand was for small lots.

Clove—Producers had no unlimited supply of this oil in hand and the absence of selling pressure prevailed.

Coriander—Sales have been made over the higher level of $30 to $35 per pound and the price position seemed to gaining strength; especially since foreign oil and desirable raw material is not available.

Croton—In some respects the market was about nominal in that not all usual suppliers can make prompt deliveries now. Quotations ranged $4 to $4.25 per pound.

Geranium — Bourbon oil was cheaper at $10 to $11 per pound and a shade lower might be done on occasions. No general supply of genuine Algerian oil was in hand.

Grapefruit—Selling quietly and in moderate quantities at the slightly higher figure of $2.05 to $2.10 per pound.

Lavandin—Some quarters in France have informed the Department of Commerce representative that France can supply United States needs 100 percent of its normal takings. Other quarters report the opposite; they say that not more than 50 percent of requirements can be supplied.

Lavender—The Department of Commerce investigator in France has been informed (1) that but 10 percent to 20 percent of United States normal needs can be supplied; (2) that but 50 percent can be supplied, and (3) that France can export up to 100 percent of the normal requirements of this country. You pay your money and you take your choice; but the investigator concludes that the future of exports to the United States is most uncertain.

Lemongrass—The market has risen to $1.65 to $1.70 per pound with a strong undertone being maintained. The War Food Administration has bought 1,000 plants for Russian account, presumably to permit Russian experiments in cultivation of a plant that requires a frost-free climate.

Lignaloe—Mexican oil was higher at $4 to $4.25. per pound and the supply situation was very tight.

Neroli—The preliminary report of the Department of Commerce investigator makes no mention of neroli specifically and as regards export prospects. It probably falls within the general statement that the ability of France to export in prewar volume is uncertain and varies some as to specific commodities.

Palmarosa—Sales at the higher level of $5.50 to $5.75 per pound were made and the prices were said to conform to the cost to replace uncertain quantities and at highly uncertain times.

Peppermint—The War Food Administration on December 18 bought as follows:—Four lots of 22,000 pounds, 10,800 pounds, 27,200 pounds, and 6,000 pounds, respectively, at $7.60 per pound; and one lot of 4,000 pounds at $7.40. The total bought was 70,000 pounds.

Pineneedle — Quotations were a shade lower under competition, yet quotations were firm at $3.10 per pound.

Rosemary — Competition brought shading to $1.60 to $2 per pound according to seller, quantity and quality.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cinnamic Alcohol — Selling well when available and bringing $4 uer pound most of the time.

Courmarin—Leading producers have done well in keeping needs so well covered. A reasonable amount of merchandise is distributed among dealers.

Ethyl Acetate—Supplies kept low by the extremely conservative allocation of production to essential industry.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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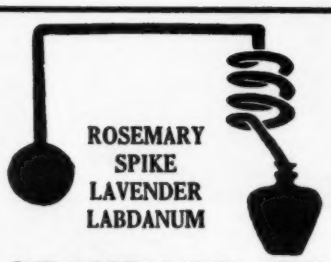
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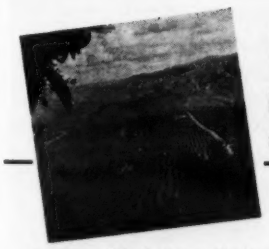
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Eucalyptol—Demand was hard to supply, small reserves being the main lot of most distributors. Many have none.

Eugenol—Kept strong in all respects by the absence of weakness in the raw material supply situation. Also, with demand giving strength an excellent assist.

Hydroxycitronellal — One by one former suppliers in almost any quantity report inability to even quote. The market is close to nominal and holders have great reserve.

Isoeugenol—Inability of producers to effect sufficient production causes the article to be withdrawn by increasing number of dealers.

French Essential Oil

—Continued from page 3

ing subsidiary manufacturing enterprises in the United States, say that only 10 percent to 20 percent of the floral oils normally required by this country will be available.

They indicate that if alcohol, retail bottles, and foreign essential oils were freely available, the French perfume industry would probably consume all the Grasse production.

Other equally well informed French industry sources state that only a maximum of 50 percent of United States requirements of lavender and lavandin oils will be available. Some authorities are of the opinion that these two oils can be exported from France up to 100 percent of United States needs. Other essential oils indigenous to France may be available up to a maximum of 50 percent of U. S. requirements, but the percentage will vary greatly on individual oils. The jasmin and rose crops have not yet been fully collected.

The department further states that French perfume manufacturers face shortages because the season has been one of crop and production deficits due to diversion of female labor from flower gathering to better paid positions, and to the lack of coal, solvents, and fertilizers. Placing the entire cost of the full planting on a 50 percent harvest doubled the price. Furthermore, the cost of the flowers obtained from peasants was high as no price limits have been imposed by the government.

Since all conflicting statements in the preliminary reporting appear valid, a check will be made in the Grasse and lavender-producing regions for clarification and evaluation of all data.

According to reports available to the Department of Commerce, none of the factories in Grasse were physically injured by the war. However, coal, solvents, labor, flowers, and transportation facilities are greatly needed.

Lemongrass Plants

—Continued from page 3

arranged that the same steam boilers used for producing sugar from the cane can be used for distilling the oil from the lemongrass. As a final part of the operations, it is explained, the spent herb is dehydrated and ground into a meal. This is then mixed with molasses remaining after the extraction of the sugar crystals and is sold as a cattle feed.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Once more, the intensified war-generated need for expanding the production of crude petroleum to the utmost of this country's present capacity and known potentialities has been brought into the spotlight of publicity by the announcement by the Office of Price Administration that it will again examine the price structures of crude oil in all now developed fields.

While the willing assent by OPA to review the situation in the present price ceilings on crude oil has been elicited by a recommendation of the House of Representatives Committee on Small Business and renewed requests of various individual oil producers for a survey of costs in the industry, it is apparent that such an expedition to determine whether or not existing ceiling prices of crude oil are adequate may lead to the conclusion that an industrywide increase in permissible prices is, in fact, needed to furnish the necessary further incentive for rushing new exploratory and development work in hitherto undeveloped oil regions.

Though it is quite possible that a further amplification of the domestic crude oil yield may not be required after the global war is terminated, it is very apparent that the largest possible output will continue to be urgently needed until the call for the raw materials for making high-octane gasoline, fuel oil and lubricating oils for carrying on the present furious warfare abroad has waned materially.

Meanwhile, the constantly mounting requirements of the titanic campaigns of the Allied arms are utilizing the greater portion of all the overland transportation facilities for the movement of liquefied gases, naphtha specialties and other petroleum ingredients used in making the aviation gasoline and other chemical compounds figuring prominently in war munitions, with the result that the civilian supply situation in all these derivatives is becoming increasingly tight.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Processors of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas continue able to obtain sufficient allotments of xylol to keep their production up to levels required by the orders which they are currently booking in class A and class B solvents and their blends. But some uneasiness is felt in some quarters on the score of an indefinite continuation of this comfortable supply of xylol to the solvent manufacturers, in view of the strain now being imposed upon the supply situations in benzol and toluol by the intensification of warfare in the European and Pacific theatres which is absorbing unprecedentedly great quantities of these primary coaltar products.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Moving in a steady stream into military and civilian consuming channels.

Hi-flash Naphtha — This naphtha, described officially as water white coaltar solvent naphtha, having a distillation range of 140 degrees C., derived from cokeoven light oils, coaltar distillates, drip oils or holder oils, which has recently been embraced in WPB's amended order M-340, may now be distributed to the trade after all preferred orders with AAA rating and other preferred orders accompanied by certifications have been filled. Similar privileges have been extended to enamelwire naphtha, which has likewise been included in M-340.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues in brisk demand by the paint and varnish industry with prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit—Buying interest is still running high in this material. Market strong.

Rubber Solvent—Virtually all supplies and even the current production are being rapidly absorbed by the synthetic rubber makers.

Stoddard Solvent—Military takings are outstripping those of civilian dry cleaning interests. Market steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Diesel oil, at Charleston, S. C., plants, 3/10c. per gal.
Gasoline, 63-66 octane, West Texas, ⅛c. per gal.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—A spirited movement of this naphtha continues to be reported with paint makers engaged in war production work securing the bulk of all offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Jan. 5—Trade in the Midwest is generally good in petroleum solvents and thinners. Buyers in the paint industry are considerably interested in expanding their takings in some instances. Other industrial purchasers are placing orders on a fairly large scale.

Los Angeles, Jan. 5—Petroleum refiners on the Pacific coast report no change in the supply and demand picture for naphtha specialties. The call is steady but offerings are still light.

Lighter Fractions

Butane — With the government's campaign to conserve the greatest possible quantities of this liquefied gas for the making of high-octane gasoline being carried on with intensified zeal, PAW has continued to inform dealers in the Southern and Southwestern States that it can release only those supplies that have already been assigned for distribution to consumers who use them for heating and cooking and to warn these private consumers against attempting to procure more than their minimum essential requirements.

Heptane—Moving in increasing volume into consuming channels.

Hexane—Continues in brisk demand with most of the current offerings going into military uses.

Octanes — Still being taken in mounting quantities for war production work and in somewhat lesser amounts for civilian employments.

Pentanes—Buying interest is still keen in these gases, with war production work taking up the bulk of the offerings.

Propane—Moving chiefly into plants engaged in making superhigh-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber, with little remaining available for household cooking and heating and other industrial uses.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Under the leadership of the standard process types, these waxes continue to move in fair volume into consuming channels.

Paraffin—With the drain of lend-lease shipments continuing unabatedly heavy, supplies of both crude scale and refined grades in this country are being heavily reduced, with the result that some high and even some low melting points are virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums—Moving in as large volume as the somewhat reduced supplies in producers' hands permit, with prices well maintained on U.S.P., technical and veterinarian grades.

White Mineral Oils—Steadily increasing quantities of U.S.P. and technical types are being taken up by consumers, now that the leading producers have lowered their prices to levels more nearly meeting the quotations of small supplier competitors.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Acting on the recommendation of the House of Representatives Committee on Small Business and at the request of various individual producers of crude petroleum, the Office of Price Administration has pledged itself to make a survey of costs in the crude oil producing industry, to determine if existing price ceilings are adequate or whether a general price increase is needed. Thus, the long agitated campaign of crude oil producers to obtain a general lifting of price ceilings on crude oil in all fields by 35 cents or more per barrel have been brought to life again, after having been halted frequently and after having been blocked repeatedly by OPA's grant of innumerable individual increases in prices in various stripper fields.

Although the daily rate of domestic production of crude oil has shown a decline of 23,300 barrels to 4,705,900 barrels for the week ended December 30, 1944, according to the American Petroleum Institute, the record of crude oil runs to refineries for that same week has exhibited a climb from 4,582,000 barrels to 4,798,000 barrels daily, at which they have established a new high record.

Fuel Oil—One distributor in the Atlantic Seaboard region has lowered his price for diesel oil, at Charleston, S. C., by 3/10-cent per gallon to a revised quotation of 6.4 cents.

The Federal Power Commission reports that the consumption of fuel oil last November aggregated 1,838,076 barrels, as compared with 1,745,533 barrels for last October, thereby showing an increase of 5.3 percent for that month.

Gasoline—A refiner in West Texas has dropped his quotation on 63-66-octane gasoline from 5¾c. to 5⅝c. per gallon.

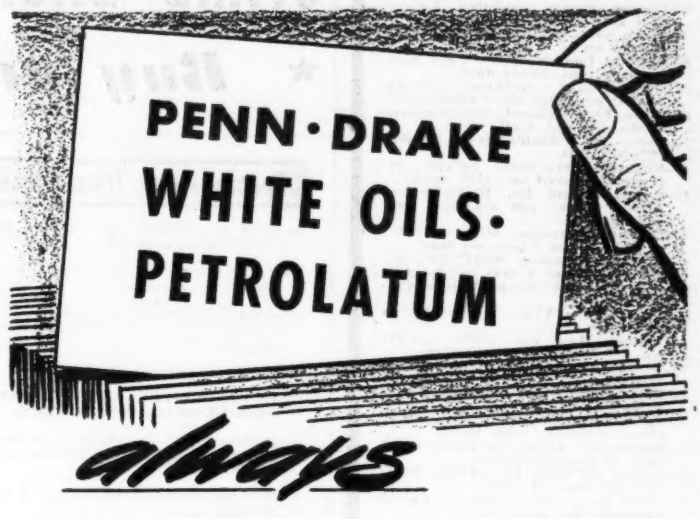
The American Petroleum Institute reports that nationwide stocks of gasoline for the week ended December 30 have recorded the largest gain in any seven-day period in many years, by showing an increase of 3,429,000 barrels at the close of that week to 86,514,000 barrels, consisting of 13,210,000 barrels of unfinished, 44,035,000 barrels of civilian grade automotive and 29,369,000 barrels of aviation, military and blending stocks indeterminate as to ultimate use.

Calif. Standard Ups Follis

H. D. Collier, president of the Standard Oil Company of California, has announced the appointment of R. C. Follis as assistant to the president. This newly created position will be in addition to Mr. Follis' duties as a vice-president and director.

G. F. Gephart has been appointed comptroller of Standard Oil Company of California. This position has been held by B. W. Letcher, who is also a vice-president and the secretary of the company. Mr. Gephart previously was assistant comptroller.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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NEW ENGLAND LIQUIDATION

Pharmaceutical Dept.

1—Stokes 40"x42"; 20 shelf Vacuum Shelf Dryer with condenser, receiver, vac. pump.
1—Colton No. 2 Complete Pill Making Installation with former, cutter, mass mixers.
3—Colton No. 4 Tube Fillers and 2 Colton Crimping Machines.
1—Colton No. 2 Tube Filler and Closer for Liquids.
1—Colton Suppository Machine No. 1.
4—Semi-Aut. Powder Fillers for Auger and Volumetric use.
1—J. H. Day 1½-bbl. water jacketed Mixer; 24"x28"x38".
1—Stokes Mass Mixer; 30"x40"x60"; tilting; arr. for M.D.
1—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 40"x43"; chain drive.
1—Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 800 gals. working; 7'x9'.
1—Steel Ball Mill; 44"x92"; girth gear driven.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill; 8' diameter x 22" face; hardened liners.
2—Jones Automatic Soap Press; 1 Dopp 1,500-lb. Soap Crutcher.
1—Stokes 850-Gal. Vacuum Still; 1—3,000-gal. Glass Lined Still.
8—Copper Vacuum Stills (1 Aluminum) from 50-gal. to 500-gal.
3—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles (100-gal.); 1 Kettle 700-gal.
7—Steel and Iron Steam Jacketed Kettles up to 1,500 gals.
4—Vertical Copper Tanks, 1,000 gals. Manhole tops; heavy duty.
2—Glass Lined Jacketed, 750-gal. Tanks; one with glass coated coil.
6—Glass Lined Closed Top Pressure Tanks; 300-gal. 4'x4'.
2—Rotex No. 7 double screen Sifters; 40"x84"; P.D.
1—Robinson Gyro Sifter, 40"x70", directly connected to 1 H.P. motor.
1—Schutz O'Neill No. 16 Pulverizer with Cyclone and stocking dust collector.
1—Williams Hammer Mill; 28"x14"; capacity about 8 tons per hour.
1—Jeffery Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; capacity about 4 tons per hour.
4—J. H. Day Sifters and Mixers; 100-lb., 200-lb.
3—Karl Kiefer Visco Villers; Platon and Gear types.
1—Sprague Hand Pack Filler (set for No. 2½ cans); new condition.
2—Double Screw Type Meat Mixers; Hottman and Buffalo makes.
1—Shriver 24" Cast Iron 24" Filter Press; 24 chamber; closed delivery.
1—Sperry 30" Cast Iron; 20 chamber; closed delivery; with pump.
1—Sperry 24" Aluminum Filter Press with 25 recessed plates.
1—Sperry 42" Cast Iron Filter Press with 57 recessed plates.
1—Abbe Heavy Duty Rotary Cutter arranged for pulley drive.
6—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters; 100 sq. ft. filtering area.
1—Revolvator or Stacker; ½ ton capacity; motor driven.
6—Miller Cellophane or Wax Paper Wrapper; adjustable; motorized.
1—Manton Gaulin 50 G.P.M. Homogenizer or Colloid Mill.

Desirable Equipment Recently offered For Which FMC IS NEGOTIATING

1—Permutit Water Softening and Filter System; 2,000 gals. per hr.
1—Howe Tank Scale; 10,000 lbs. for 5' Tank.
5—Glass Lined Insulated Truck Type Tanks; 1,000 gals. to 1,350 gals.
2—Stainless Steel Insulated Truck Type Tanks; 2,000 and 3,000 gals.
1—Patterson Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 39" dia. x 22½" face; P.D.
2—Straub Peanut Butter Mills with bottom feeders; (10 H.P.).
2—Mitts Merrill Hogs; (No. 22; arr. for P.D.
2—40-Gal. Posy Mixers; 1 with can, direct drive; No. 1 can, P.D.
1—Vaughan-Taylor 5 Roll Calendar-Roll Mill; 6"x12" and 7½"x14" rolls.
3—Bramley Mills for Paints and enamels; 42"x36" and 30"x26".
1—Pneumatic Scale 6 Head Capper with conveyor cap intake.
2—Savage & National 75-gal. Jktd. Marshmallow Beaters.
1—Ayers No. 4 Tablet Counting and Filling Machine.
3—FMC Rotary Cutters for corn, plastics, etc. (5 and 6 knives).
1—Aluminum Tank, 6,000-gal. Dished Heads; 8'6"x10'6".
1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter No. 144; Serial No. 668.
1—Sharples Stainless Steel Auto-Ejector.
3—Boomer & Boschert, 400-ton Hyd. Presses; 42"x48"; 20" ram; 76" DL.
1—Cooling Conveyor Table; 50' long; 13 belts to and from 3¼"w.
1—Boss Combination Sausage Outfit, Incl. Chopper, Grinder, Mixer.
1—Shriver 24" Steam Jacketed Filter Press.
2—Revolvators or Portable Elevators; 1 Hand-Operated; 1 Motorized.
6—Sprague Vertical Retorts, 40"x72", complete with crates, etc.
1—Stokes & Smith Two Station Aut. Powder Filler; 1½-oz. to 16-oz.
1—Lancaster Mixer Type ZBG 5; 88" pan; double mullers; complete.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Piston Filler for quarts.
1—Complete Package Mach. Co. Filler, Liner, Closer, Sealer; 4"x6"x1¾".
1—Weeks MacDonald Automatic Straight Line Labeler for bottles.

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Chemical Sales in Canada. We solicit the Canadian sales representation of first class American manufacturers of industrial and fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc., write to H. P. Pollock & Co., Ltd., 1117 St. Catherine street West, Montreal 2, Canada.

Sales agent desires to represent responsible companies for distribution and sales of chemicals, specialties and raw materials in Los Angeles and southern California. Many contacts already established. Present and postwar possibilities unlimited. OPD 590.

AGENTS WANTED

An old-established firm of pharmaceutical and toilet goods manufacturers seeks additional qualified jobber representation. Our products are attractively packaged and are very moderately priced. OPD 632.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—One new G.E. 50 H.P. motor, type KF, frame 444 for use with three phase, 60-cycle, 220-volt current. Also one used Acme carton stitcher with ¼ H.P., 110-volt, 60-cycle motor. OPD 615.

For Sale—Two Swenson jacketed crystallizers, 600 gallons with paddle stirrers, complete with speed reducers; also miscellaneous steel tanks, Westchester Chemical Corporation, Mamaroneck, New York. New York phone, LExington 2-4469.

One jacketed stainless steel kettle, mounted on legs, with 5 hp., two phase geared head explosion proof motor, with agitator and shaft of stainless steel. Capacity 300 gallons. Jacket up to 150 pounds W.P. OPD 635.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Filter press, size No. 4 Goslin-Birmingham, serial No. 144321, catalog No. 4775. 24 plates or leaves, glass cloth covered, pressure filter with screw unloader. Tanks, wood, two 2,000-gallon lead-lined; one with agitator. OPD 636.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale—470 pounds solid extract of poke root 1-4. Reasonable price. The Arner Co., Inc., 303 Michigan avenue, Buffalo 3, N. Y.

For Sale—We offer you the very best Mexican powdered pumice in bulk in box cars at $12 ton Mexican border at Laredo. Also yellow ocre. Ask for samples to: Productos Sarolo, Monterrey, Mexico.

For Sale—Ten, 55-gallon drums of butyl carbitol in original unopened drums. OPD 633.

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2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.

1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.

18—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.

2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30', 6 x 60'.

1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.

2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.

2—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.

2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8'x8'

8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.

8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—800-gal.; 1—150 gal.

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 73" high.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

1—Buffalo 48 x 40" VACUUM DRUM DRYER, with bronze chromium plated drum, Vacuum pump, Barometric condenser, Vacuum receiver etc.

All items motor driven, still set up in operating condition.

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1—Battery of 5—40" STEEL BASKET, WESTERN STATES, 1600 RPM. belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil; syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.

1—19,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS.

7—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

1—Hersey double unit ROTARY DRYER OR GRANULATOR.

Miscellaneous: Pumps, Packaging Machinery, Coil and Calandria Pans

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3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36".

53,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.

1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8'x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 120', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. I. jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m. d.

2—Nash No. 2 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive, m. d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.

2—Granberg LIQUID METERS.

2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLERS, 1-No. 0, 1-No. 7.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS

1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36" x 36", 38 chambers; 1—Shriver 24" x 24", 40 chambers.

1—World Rotary auto. LABELER

1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, m.d.

1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. 6 head CAPPER & CAP FEEDER, M. D.

3—Pfaudler GLASS LINED TANKS, 2-90 gal. open.

3—40 gal. DAY PONY MIXERS.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

2—18 x 18" Jeffery Single ROLL CRUSHERS.

11—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES—up to 350 gal, some with agitator.

1—U. S. Bottlers C-8, 8 spout gravity LIQUID FILLER.

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—350 gal. NICKEL LINED jack. KETTLE, C. I. shell.

1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

1—Filler Machine Co. 8-spout piston FILLER.

2—J. H. DAY auger & F. J. STOKES DRY POWDER FILLERS.

1—WORLD High Speed straight away LABELER, m.d.

4—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

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Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 618.

Damar gum wanted. Singapore or Batavia, in small or large lots. OPD 631.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 637.

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Food Chemist, with imagination and initiative, capable of eventually assuming complete responsibility for the manufacture and development of flavoring extracts and allied products, wanted by old-established firm well known in the industry. An unusual opportunity. OPD 621.

Chemist—Experienced in the manufacture of soaps, waxes, disinfectants and other chemical specialties. Organic chemical knowledge and experience desired. Important position. To take charge of development and production. Established reliable company in Baltimore, Md. Permanent position with good post-war prospects. OPD 630.

Salesman, experienced in selling industrial chemicals, for well established organization in Midwest. Excellent opportunity. Reply giving full details of experience, past employment, salary, references and enclose recent snapshot. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 634.

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1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with Monel Leaves.
2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps.
1—Nash 700 cfm Vacuum Pump, Style L7.
1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press, plate and frame, 48 chambers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36" Single Drum Flaker.
4—4'x5' Pfaudler Jacketed, Agitated Tanks.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. 100-gal. Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—W. & P. 150-gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer.
1—Robinson 32"x108" Gyrating Screen, with motor.
1—13" Belt Conveyor, 25' centers, with motor.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, stainless steel lined with 15 stainless steel leaves on 4" centers.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 20 leaves, 3" centers.
5—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
1—Day 300-gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 30 gal.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
1—Jacketed Steel Still 500 gal. with Column
4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
2—Day Cincinnatus 75 and 100 gal. Mixers.
1—Colton No. 4 Single Punch Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
1—W. & P. 20-gal. Mixer.
5—Semi-Automatic Labelers.
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1—Stokes 100-gal. Vacuum Pan, steel.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 H.P. motor.
2—Oliver Filters, 5'x8', 3'x4'.
5—Shriver and Independent 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Sperry 18" Cast Iron Filter Press, 9 chambers.
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, motor driven, top, bottom discharge.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Pulverizer.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30'.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Dryers or Kilns, 6'x60'.

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2—Batteries (9 and 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
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1—54"x48" Silex Lined Pebble Mill.
1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
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1—Pfaudler 60 gal. Jack. Agit. Glass Lined Kettle.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
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1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machine, ½" & ¾".
1—Homogenizer, 10 HP, motor driven.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Gyratory Sifter, 1/3 HP.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
2—Devine 8"x6" Horiz. Vac. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 202.
3—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—[illegible] Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 50 gal.
3—Tolhurst 24", 28" & 40" Centrifugals.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, 1 to 10 HP.

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Have sold my interest in a marine supplies business; now want a salaried position with a well-grounded oil, paint or drug business, or a brokerage, trading, import and export, or other business, where I can eventually invest up to $20,000 for after the war expansion. Age 39. OPD 629.

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Hercules Naval Stores District Offices Opened

A new sales district in Canada, the establishment of a district office in Boston, and a change in the Far West sales territory have been announced by R. T. Yates, domestic sales manager of the Naval Stores Department of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington.

The newly-established Canada district will comprise the entire Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and headquarters for the new district will be in Wilmington. Harrisons and Crosfield (Canada), Ltd., Montreal, with branch offices in Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, and Edmonton, will continue to be the department's authorized dealer in the Canada district.

The territory included in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and portions of Connecticut, and New York, will be known as the Boston Branch Office District, with headquarters in the Statler Building. A. H. Sanford, who has supervised naval stores sales in that area, will be the manager of the new district office.

Naval stores sales in the State of Arizona, three counties in New Mexico, and three counties in Texas, previously transacted by the San Francisco office, have been shifted to the Denver branch office of the department.

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2—(New) 24 x 48" Vibrating Screens.
4—Colloid Mills; 1 and 40 hp.
1—12" Mikro Pulverizer, 7½ hp. motor.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
6—(New) 36" Stoneware Vacuum Filters.
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Filling Lines.
2—18" and 40" American s.s. Centrifugals.
4—Water Stills: 10, 25, 100 and 175 G.
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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

Coriander—Stocks gained to the extent of 1,680 bags and there was reason to believe it was all earmarked for quick consumption. India and Peru are playing a minor role that should long before this have been a major one played by Morocco where seed in plenty remains unshipped.

Dill—Dewhiskered material was shaded to 11¾c. to 12¼c. per pound.

Poppy—Attempts have been made to geth some Turkish seed, said to be at least three years old, started to this country. The United Nations own a large amount of seed bought a long time back for the purpose of preventing its sale to Germany. Poppy seed oil is edible and heavily used abroad.

Spices

Cassia—Little chance of this article reappearing on this market in quantity. Substitutes get an increasing "play" by consumers.

Clove—Holding firm to strong at all points. Replacement is an uncertain and unreliable affair, mainly because of shipping difficulties.

Ginger—With this article released from import control, and with shipments from Africa having been arranged by inter-government agreement, the supply situation in 1945 would be an improvement over 1944.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Jan. 3—The market here this week was very quiet, with little trading reported. No price changes were reported. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type 45c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Sage—Dalmation type containing less than 12 percent stems quoted at 80c. per pound for small lots. Leucophyllia named at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. in dried and clean form.

Explosives Transport Rule Extended by ICC

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended for another year, to December 31, 1945, its order of December 31, 1944, relating to the transportation of explosives. The order involves ex parte MC-3 and MC-13 and 3666, comprising parts 3 and 7 under the 71-85 group and group 197.

The commission has made a similar extension of its order, involving MC-3 and MC-4, permitting the use of substitute fire-extinguishers in motor vehicles.

Kentucky Standard Seeks $1,036,391 Refund

Suit for $1,036,391.82 in back taxes, interest and penalties on $77,808,688.80 in accounts receivable has been filed by the State of Kentucky against the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.

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Oil Tanker Explosion Probe to Be Made

An investigation to determine the cause of the explosion and fire aboard the 1,213 ton tanker December 31 in Sandy Hook Bay, in which three members of the 16-man crew were killed, was expected to get underway during the next week. The explosion occurred 4,000 yards offshore in Sandy Hook Bay shortly after loading 15,000 barrels of benzol at the Barber Asphalt Company plant north of Perth Amboy. The tanker owned by the Sun Oil Company, was en route around Sandy Hook to the Atlantic Refining Company in Philadelphia.

Mann Fine Chemicals Moving Plant

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., is moving its plant to 176 East Seventh street, Paterson, N. J. The New York office will remain at 136 Liberty street.

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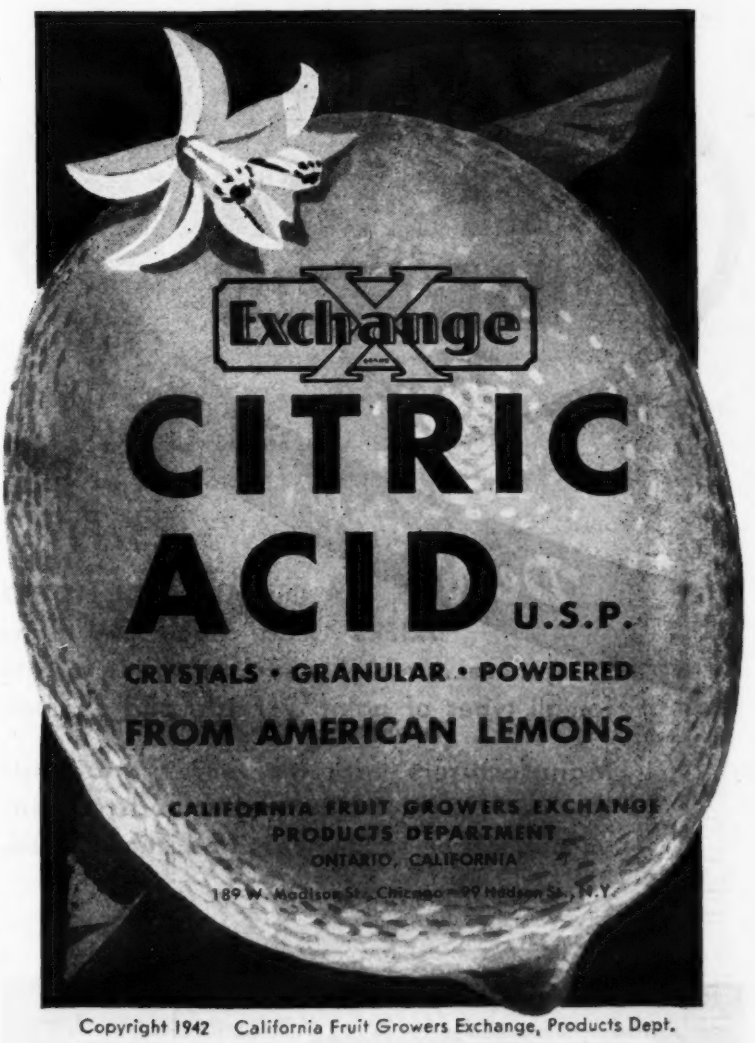

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